

HOT FIGHTING ALL AROUND HAVANA CITY

General Weyler Forced to Return to Havana in Order To See That the Insurgents Don't Take Immediate Possession.

INHABITANTS ARE BADLY FRIGHTENED

Both Generals Gomez and Rivera Are Preparing To Attack Weyler—Another Big Filibustering Expedition Landed.

New York, February 2.—A dispatch to the Sun from Havana says: It is said here that General Weyler will return to Havana in view of the great activity of the insurgents in this province and the plans attributed to General Ruiz Rivera for dealing a hard blow to Spain at the very doors of the capital.

Since his arrival in the Havana province from Pinar del Rio, Rivera has been organizing the Cuban forces in such a way as to give serious uneasiness to the Spanish authorities.

General Weyler and the marquis of Alameda were in constant communication Sunday, and facts about the suspicious movements of the Cubans, now concentrating under Rivera's command, were transmitted to the Spanish commander-in-chief. The Cuban general, Adolf Castillo, narrowly escaped being assassinated by a Spaniard named Diaz, who was paid for that purpose, and it is generally believed here by Governor Porrua, under the instructions of Weyler.

ENGINEER COMMITS SUICIDE. The chief engineer of the train to Guanabacoa, arrested some days ago after Arranguren's attempt to kidnap Major Fondevila, who was supposed to be on that train, hanged himself yesterday in his cell in jail because he could no longer endure the cruel treatment he suffered at the hands of the Spaniards. The poor man was tortured every day in order to extort from him accusations against some of the Cuban residents of Guanabacoa.

He left a paper in which he said he committed suicide because he feared that the tortures he suffered would induce him to accuse innocent persons, who, in their turn, would be made victims of Spanish barbarity.

News comes from Matanzas of a serious engagement in Jaguey Grande between the Cuban forces commanded by Brigadier Eduardo Garcia and the Spanish column of Colonel Alendarez. The idea of Alendarez was, by an unexpected attack, to prevent the concentration of Cuban bands ordered by General Garcia. The fight lasted six hours and the Spaniards were compelled to retreat after having exhausted all their ammunition.

HAVANA'S QUEER MAYOR. The appointment of Miguel Diaz to be mayor of the city of Havana has created a bad impression, even among the Spaniards here. Diaz is an ignorant carman who does not know how to write his own language without the most amusing blunders in orthography. Furthermore, he is accused of bribery as the agent of the municipality.

Advices from Madrid say that the news of Mr. Sherman's appointment as secretary of state in the cabinet of Mr. McKinley has created a sensation at the court, and that the unexpected change in Senor Canova's policy, as shown by his readiness to grant reforms in the island, though he affirmed a few months ago that not the least concession would be made to Cuba until the revolution was crushed, is only due to the fear that one of Mr. McKinley's first steps would be an effort to end the war in some favorable way to the native Cubans.

OUR INDIGNANT CONSUL.

Not Only Was Mr. Barker's Official Letters Opened, but He Was Insulted by the Spaniards.

New York, February 2.—A Herald special from Key West, Fla., says: Consul Walter B. Barker, United States representative in Sagua la Grande, Cuba, is indignant over an insult offered to him by the Spanish authorities of that place, and it is understood that he has written a bitter complaint to Secretary Olney.

According to advices received here, the consul was expecting several dispatches from the department of state in reference to certain important matters affecting the relations of Spain and the United States. He learned that the dispatches had been forwarded, and when they did not arrive in due course he made inquiries. He learned that the dispatches had reached Sagua la Grande, but had been seized, opened and read by the Spanish authorities.

DETAINED STATE DISPATCHES. Consul Barker was very indignant and called on the Spanish commandant and demanded the dispatches. The official refused to give them up and did so in an insulting manner. The Spaniards kept the dispatches nearly a week and treated Consul Barker's complaints with contempt. Finally, after the documents had been copied, the Spaniards turned them over to the consul. The latter in the meantime had written a strong letter to Secretary Olney, recounting the circumstances and saying that if the United States proposed to permit its representative to be insulted with impunity he would resign.

Captain General Weyler heard of the matter and ordered the Sagua la Grande authorities to apologize to Barker, which they did, but the angry consul would not accept the apology, and said he had referred the matter to his government.

This in the first known case where the Spanish officials have opened state department letters, but Americans in Havana believe it has been done ever since the war began. It is stated on the authority of one close to General Lee that his mail has been frequently tampered with.

SPAIN'S TREATMENT OF WOMEN. It is understood that the twenty Cuban girls recently arrested at Santiago de Cuba were treated with such brutality by the authorities that the bishop of that city has protested to Weyler, telling him that such treatment of women only served to augment the number of insurgents.

FILIBUSTER GOES THROUGH. A Large Expedition Landed at Gomez's Camp After a Brush with Some of Spain's Troops.

Kington, Jamaica, January 25.—Although the Cuban revolutionary junta here, under orders from headquarters in New York, makes no further attempts to send off filibustering expeditions from Jamaica since the Pearl Shoal, it keeps up constant communication with the southern coast of Cuba, particularly the Oriente. This is done by means of fishing boats chiefly, but some times the Cuban couriers come in open dugouts, as was the case last week. Dispatches are sent hence and received almost weekly, despite the alleged vigilance of the police. Medicines, clothing and such things are sent along with the dispatches, and patriot officers and dispatches come this way.

CROSS OVER IN DUGOUTS. Occasionally the incomers are caught and placed in quarantine, but for the most part they are accompanied by pilots familiar with the coasts, who put them in the Cuban colony in Kingston. Well known to the Cuban colony in Kingston, Maria six Cubans undergoing quarantine, including an officer, who may be released in time to catch this mail for New York. They arrived last week in an open boat, or, rather, a hollowed out log, in which they made the ninety-mile voyage in three days and two nights. They bear important dispatches from General Garcia for Senor Palma, of the New York junta.

Since the capture and detention of these messengers another party has arrived who evaded the police, and their dispatches will doubtless be forwarded today. The news they brought is of great importance, for it tells of the successful landing on Sunday last of a big filibustering expedition on the coast of Matanzas province.

BIG EXPEDITION. The expedition disembarked without molestation from the Spanish gunboats which were looking for it—but looked for it in the wrong place. When landed, however, its troubles began. The convoy was met by a body of Spanish troops that were not looking for it and a sharp attack followed. The Cuban force succeeded in getting between the troops and the precious munitions and held their ground until the train had got into a secure position. Then the Cubans fell back. The troops pursued them hotly, expecting an easy victory and the capture of the whole outfit, but it was a costly retreat which drew the troops into an ambush, where a much stronger body of Cubans were lying low.

The result was disastrous for the Spaniards who did not get out of the mess until they had lost so heavily that the remnant were glad to retreat and allow the convoy to continue its march along the interior. The expedition got into the camp without further trouble. The Cuban force succeeded in getting between the troops and the precious munitions and held their ground until the train had got into a secure position. Then the Cubans fell back. The troops pursued them hotly, expecting an easy victory and the capture of the whole outfit, but it was a costly retreat which drew the troops into an ambush, where a much stronger body of Cubans were lying low.

A PILOT'S EASY TIME. The one against the veteran pilot, Lanza, who was recently caught trying to get off with an armed expedition of which the junta knew nothing, has resolved itself into a breach of the custom law. He was indicted under the foreign enlistment act, but the Attorney general discovered the same flaw that the United States courts have noted. That is, that there can be no technical violation of a regulation while no state of war officially exists.

The result was that Lanza was fined \$25 for attempting to ship goods without a warrant, and he has appealed his case to the higher courts, on the ground that as the arrest was premature there is no evidence of the attempt to ship. The outlook is that he will get off with a fine of \$25 for a breach of a police regulation—carrying firearms without a license.

A thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, are required to cover the superficial feet of roof.

THE SPANIARDS LOSE AGAIN. Insurgents Make a Fierce Night Attack in Santa Clara Province and Kill Seventy of the Enemy.

New York, February 2.—A Key West special to The World says: Hearing that the insurgents had gathered at Alonzo, Santa Clara province, General Montaner recently planned a night attack, intending to surprise them. But the insurgents had warning and laid two ambushes for the Spanish general. The roads leading to the place were mined, and as the Spanish approached at dawn the mine in the center of the column was exploded, killing twenty-seven soldiers and Captain Llanos.

The insurgents charged from both sides of the road after firing a heavy volley. The terror dynamite always inspires in Spanish soldiers took possession of them, and after firing wildly the troops fled into Alonzo and tried to barricade themselves behind houses.

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SPANISH RANKS ROUTED. The Cubans advanced, their sharpshooters doing effective work, while the Spanish shot wildly. After the fight had lasted two hours General Montaner ordered a charge, but the machetes of the Cubans, coupled with their effective firing, broke his ranks, and his men again retreated.

General Montaner displayed great bravery, spurring his horse in front of his men. He was a mark for the Cuban sharpshooters, but escaped injury, save a slight scratch by a bullet passing through his hat. Re-enforcements from General Weyler's advance guard came up at a trot in time to save Montaner's men from annihilation.

More than seventy Spaniards were missing, killed, wounded or prisoners. The Cuban loss is thought to have been about twenty. A WHOLE FAMILY WIRED OUT. A Cuban named Rudolf, at Guanabacoa, was accused of being a Cuban guide, and a Spanish patrol went to his house Thursday to arrest him. His two sons resisted and were shot down. The old man was not down with menages. His four daughters, the eldest not yet eighteen years of age, were bound to trees in the yard, stripped and cruelly whipped. Afterwards they were taken away by the soldiers, and have not been heard from since.

SLATTERY HAS HARD TIME

THE EX-PRIEST'S CARRIAGE BOMB-BARDED WITH BRICKS.

His Wife, Who Claims To Have Once Been a Nun and Who Also Lectures, Was Badly Out by the Missiles.

Philadelphia, February 2.—Slattery, the ex-Roman Catholic priest, who has lectured throughout the country upon the priesthood, and Mrs. Slattery, who is said to have been a nun, met with a warm reception after a lecture here last night at the hands of a crowd of believers in the faith which Slattery had denounced.

While there was some disturbance in the hall, no particular violence was offered to Slattery during the lecture, but as he and his wife entered their carriage to drive to the hotel, the anger of the crowd burst its bounds and the vehicle was bombarded with bricks.

Mrs. Slattery was severely cut and bruised by the missiles. She and her husband made their escape before they were more dangerously injured.

FAMILY POISONED.

After Eating Corn Meal Three of the Children Die and Others Cannot Recover.

St. Louis, Mo., February 2.—Mrs. William Frye, wife of a bricklayer living at 2317 Franklin avenue, prepared a dish of corn meal pudding for supper last night. All the family ate of it and all were ill within an hour.

At 8 o'clock one of the three children died, and the others cannot recover. The parents are in a dangerous condition. The attending physician says the family was poisoned.

There is no suspicion of crime in the matter.

WANT NEW STATE HOUSE AGAIN

Mississippi Capitol Is in a Dilapidated Condition.

Jackson, Miss., February 2.—The demand for a new capitol building broke out afresh yesterday when it was known that the recent rains had simply deluged the several rooms of the present structure. The floors and carpets were all wet, and ten-foot sections of plastering had fallen in every direction.

The roof is so rotten and patched that further repairs is throwing away money.

ALGER MAKES AN INVESTMENT

He Buys an Interest in the Laurentide Lumber Company from Warner Miller and Others.

New York, February 2.—A special to The Tribune from Saratoga, N. Y., says: General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, who is to be President McKinley's secretary of war, has made an extensive investment in the Dominion of Canada. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., Warren Curtis, of Palmer, N. Y., and S. A. Fagundes, of New York city, have sold General Alger a controlling interest in the Laurentide company, of Grand Mere, which is situated near Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec. The company owns thousands of acres of heavy timber land and many large mills, some of which are devoted to the production of pulp.

Meers, Miller, Fagundes and Curtis are heavily interested in the Goddard River pulp and paper company, whose immense plant is located at Palmer, in Saratoga county.

Horseback to the Inauguration.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution. Samuel W. Williams, of Harrison, is arranging for a contingent of two hundred mounted men to attend the inauguration at Washington. They are to ride the entire distance from Harrison to Washington and return on horseback.

FRANK TALK FROM GAGE

McKinley's Secretary of the Treasury Speaks Out Upon the Financial Situation.

NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM

He Favors the Immediate Retirement of All Government Legal Tender Notes.

WILL TAKE CARE OF THE BANKS

Bank Notes, Redeemable at a Central Place and in Gold Only, Should Be Substituted for Greenbacks. His Frank Criticism of the Present Policy.

Chicago, February 2.—The New York World submitted in writing to Mr. Lyman J. Gage, on Saturday, twelve questions concerning the most vital issues with which he will deal as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage, with great candor and courtesy, makes his position quite clear on all of them. He is in temperance and training a leader rather than a follower. Those who know him intimately are sure that he will be the master-spirit of the McKinley cabinet. The administration of the treasury department, always of high importance, is now supremely so. The fortunes of the country as well as the fate of the government under the Sherman act, of the financial reforms executed if not originated by Mr. Gage.

It is therefore news of the highest importance which is presented. DUE TO MAKE-SHIFT LEGISLATION. Here is Mr. Gage's opinion of the present financial system, given in his own words: "Our whole monetary system is the result of makeshift legislation and the compromise of principle. It is time that reform began."

"In my own opinion the greenbacks should be permanently retired. The silver purchased under the Sherman act should be gradually sold and the treasury notes redeemed and cancelled. Some well-guarded system of bank note circulation, broader and more elastic than the present national bank act provides, should be inaugurated."

"Such bank notes should be redeemable at a central place and be redeemable in gold only."

"Silver certificates, which form nearly one-fifth of the circulating medium of the United States, are dangerous. By their use a volume of inferior money has found an abnormal use. They are the most perplexing feature in the much-involved problem of our national finances."

"There is no reason why the government should act as warehouseman for either gold or silver. Such a function is outside its proper limit of action."

"But we are faced by a condition. The enormous amount of \$500,000,000 of silver, represented by \$338,000,000 in silver certificates, added to the \$150,000,000 purchased by the government under the Sherman act, constitutes a standing menace to every business interest."

"To sum up, the defects of our present currency system are: "1. Confusing heterogeneity which needs simplification."

"2. The greenback controversy the principle of paper money, viz: that every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value."

"3. The treasury not is a standing evidence of a foolish operation—the creation of a debt for the purchase of a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use; it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral."

"4. The national bank note nearly conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its disutility."

"5. The silver certificate encourages the use of silver to a larger extent than is consistent with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold."

"Would a national commission help to promote reform?"

"There is reason to hope that it would be of great service in that direction. Such a commission, if rightly elected, would throw a flood of light upon these involved questions. The nation is entitled to know what would be of immense value to all our people, and would guide us to wise legislation."

"Emotion and sentiment are not safe guides in matters of science. A clear apprehension of our true principles will lead to correct action."

"Reaction will be slow, but it is coming, and it will be of long duration."

HE DEFINES MONEY. "Through our heterogeneous system the public mind has seemingly lost the power to discriminate between real things and the shadows or signs of things. It is necessary that a commission be pulled aside and that real facts appear."

"There is in truth only one real money—metal. It may be composed of gold or silver; it might be of something else, but it is not greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes are but promise to pay. In the nature of things they can be nothing more. They pass as money, perform the functions of money often more conveniently than money itself."

"Because of this confusion comes and we are led astray. Seeing that the greenback is the legal tender quality imparted to it by the power to pay debts, and that it circulates with all the power of money; discrimination ceases, we call it money; and the idea that government can create money by its sanction or fiat becomes rooted in the mind."

"The distinctions just pointed out are, however, fundamental distinctions. They should be taught in the schools. They are simple and easy to be understood even by a child."

"While the silver dollar is real money, its power to exchange for other things is more than doubled by an artificial value imparted to it through the law which gives it power equal to the dollar in gold to pay custom duties."

"Having an equal value in this direction, and the quantity being limited, it has great value in all directions, but the difference between the metallic value of the

silver dollar and its arbitrary value lies in the realm of credit."

ELVEN CARDINAL BELIEFS. Mr. Gage's views on other questions, submitted by The World, are authorized by him in this form:

1. He is not merely in favor of civil service reform as an amiable theory. He is an active, aggressive civil service reformer. He was one of the first men in this city to give support to the national movement that resulted in the present law.

2. He has spoken freely in public on the question. He was one of the leaders of the agitation out of which grew the civil service act now in force in Chicago.

3. He goes as far as, if not further, than any man in Mr. Cleveland's or Mr. Harrison's cabinet in his belief. He will extend the merit system wherever he finds an opening for it.

4. He favors retiring the greenbacks. 5. He favors enlarging the national bank circulation. 6. He is against the trusts. 7. He believes the Sherman anti-trust law can be enforced.

8. He believes the republicans should invite and encourage the co-operation of sound money democrats. 9. He sympathizes with Cuba, and believes the government should use its good offices to bring about a termination of the bloody strife.

10. He does not believe in involving this country in a war. 11. He is not radical in his tariff views. He is inclined to a low tariff. 12. He indorses the arbitration treaty with England.

To the question: "Do you think the national banks could have borne the demand for gold of the past three years better than the United States treasury if the greenbacks had been retired?" he makes this answer:

"To obtain the coin for such a movement bank notes would be presented for redemption as the greenbacks have been. If the coin demand proved continuous the banks would recoup by calling in maturity loans. In short, a contraction in general credit would occur. Under its influence prices would fall until foreign creditors would find it more advantageous to take commodities than to take coin. Thus the movement would be self-curative. The strain of this process would, under ordinary conditions, be light, because it would be spread all over the country, wherever banks of issue existed."

QUEEN LIL CALLS AGAIN.

Drops in at the White House and This Time Is Received by Mrs. Cleveland.

Washington, February 2.—Ex-Queen Liloukalanui, of Hawaii, paid a second visit to the white house yesterday. When she was received by the president last week she expressed a desire to see Mrs. Cleveland, but the latter had gone out walking.

Mrs. Cleveland sent word to the deposed queen that she would be glad to see her informally and appointed yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock as the time.

The regular Monday reception of Mrs. Cleveland began at 5 o'clock and the queen paid her respects and departed before the callers began to arrive. She will visit the capital today.

A CHANGE AT THE FORT.

Leutenant Woodson, of Jackson Barracks, Will Relieve Cap. Wales as Assistant Surgeon.

Washington, February 2.—Special to The Evening Constitution. The secretary of war has issued an order that First Lieutenant Robert S. Woodson, assistant surgeon now at Jackson barracks, Louisiana, proceed to Fort McPherson to relieve Captain Philip G. Wales, assistant surgeon, who is transferred to Fort Nebraska, Neb.

WILL ENFORCE THE DEMAND.

Minister Barrett Instructed To Enquire Prompt Hearing in Regard To Assault on Vice Consul.

Washington, February 2.—United States Minister John Barrett, at Bangkok, Siam, has been instructed by Secretary Olney to press for a reference of the assault on Vice Consul General Kellet to a mixed tribunal and for a prompt hearing.

The gunboat Machias was ordered to Bangkok to support this demand and is now there.

If necessary other vessels of the Asiatic fleet will be dispatched to Siam.

Senator Harris Much Better.

Washington, February 2.—Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who has been quite ill for some weeks, is stated to be considerably improved in health this morning.

One of his attendants said he was sitting up and expressing his opinion of public and private affairs with all of his characteristic vigor of language.

Without the President's Help. Washington, February 2.—The act of congress granting the Muscogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad company the right to construct and operate a railway through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory has become a law without the president's signature, the statutory ten days having expired without action by the president.

A Cleveland Pet Rewarded.

Washington, February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution. Another of Cleveland's pets, the democrats (so-called) who didn't support the democratic ticket, gets his reward.

He is Henry E. Davis, a Washington lawyer, who was today appointed United States district attorney for the District of Columbia.

A Lucky Newsboy.

From The Chicago Chronicle. A crippled Chicago newsboy has just come into a fortune of \$40,000. Ten years ago the lad's father and mother were divorced in Spokane, Wash. The woman came east with her child, Charley, and since then has lived in Chicago. Eighteen months ago Charley died, leaving his property to his son. But the mother and child could not be found by the executor of the estate. They placed notices in Chicago papers, several months ago asking for information as to the whereabouts of Ann Camp or her son Charley. An attorney read one of these advertisements, and in response went to work to find the beneficiaries of the will. Recently he succeeded, and in so doing brought joy into a home which has been very dark days.

Well-Known Citizen Dead.

New Orleans, February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution. Edward Conroy, 65, a well-known millionaire and merchant, died here this morning.

LEAGUE MEETS IN MACON

President Bosche to Summon the Southeastern Clubs Together.

MANY MATTERS TO COME UP

Reports from All Towns Show the Clubs To Be in Good Condition and Everything Is Promising for a Successful Ball Season This Year.

President R. C. Bosche, of the Southeastern Baseball League, has called a meeting of the league to be held in Macon on Saturday, February 13th.

The meeting is called for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the coming season. At the meeting many matters of importance will be acted on and everything placed in good shape for the season's work.

All of the cities which hold franchises in the league and all report that the clubs are well organized and in good condition for the work ahead. Promising conditions are prevalent in all of the towns and it is said that the outlook for good ball in the Southeastern is good.

The clubs have already signed the greater part of the several teams and some have completed the work of signing players. Atlanta has signed about a dozen first class men, as exclusively announced in The Evening Constitution a week ago, giving an account of the records of the several players. The men are getting ready to come south and in the near future Atlanta's men will be on the diamond practicing for the coming games with the big eastern clubs.

The directors of the Atlanta club have not yet decided upon the grounds question, but will hold a meeting some time this week and take a vote on the several propositions which have been submitted to the club. The Piedmont park people are anxious for the grounds to be located there and it is said that there is a wide desire for such a decision in the matter.

MAKING A STRONG FIGHT. EFFORTS TO HAVE A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN ALA.

An Influential Lobby of Railroad and Commercial Interests Urging the Passing of the Bill To Create It.

Birmingham, Ala., February 2.—A special from Montgomery to The State-Herald says: A strong fight is being made to enact a bill calling a constitutional convention. There is a very large and influential lobby of the commercial bodies of the state here pushing the bill. The railroads and corporate influences of the state are fighting the bill and using every conceivable means to defeat the same, but the judiciary committee in both branches of the legislature have reported the same favorably.

Both the friends and opponents of the measure are contesting the ground inch by inch, making the contest the hottest that has ever taken place in Alabama politics.

Among the main objections urged to a new constitution is that it is in the interest of Birmingham and aims at increased burden of taxation and the apprehension of disfranchisement of the illiterate white and negro suffrage.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

Suspension of Lockhart, Markham and Lampton Companies.

Toronto, Ont., February 2.—The Markham Woolen mills at Markham and the Lampton Woolen mills at Lampton are in financial difficulties as a result of the recent suspension of James Lockhart & Co., manufacturers of agents.

The liabilities of the two concerns are about \$140,000. The bank of Montreal is interested to the extent of \$60,000.

MAY RECONSIDER TEMPERANCE.

Kansas Legislature May Again Put the Question Before the People.

Topeka, Kas., February 2.—The Kansas house of representatives yesterday killed the adverse report of the temperance committee on the resolution for the resubmission of the prohibition question and the resolution will be printed and discussed upon the floor.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD ILL.

Will Go to Windsor To See the Queen Before He Leaves England.

London, February 2.—The Daily News states that Ambassador Bayard is confined to his house.

He has been sick a few days but is better. The paper adds that as the queen will be abroad when Mr. Bayard departs from London he will be invited to Windsor Castle when the court moves, about February 15th.

The Cardinal Reaches Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., February 2.—Cardinal Gibbons arrived in Birmingham at 10:15 o'clock last night on board the southbound Alabama Great Southern limited train, traveling in a private car.

On arriving in the union depot the reverend gentleman and his guests got down from their car and walked up and down the platform under the union passenger shed for a few minutes.

The cardinal is a fine-looking gentleman and looks to be about fifty-five years of age. He seemed in excellent health. He was en route to New Orleans.

Receivers Appointed.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 2.—In the court of common pleas this morning George E. Griscom and H. E. Anderson were appointed receivers for the Pennsylvania Lead Company, of Pittsburg.

Judgment confessed to Trustee Griscom for \$40,000.

THEY VISIT MANY PLACES

Members of the Congressional River and Harbor Committee Do Much Traveling.

WHEN THE EVENING CONSTITUTION GETS OUT AN EXTRA EDITION IT MEANS SOMETHING

FIGHT AGAINST CONVICT LABOR

COUNCIL REFERS THE PAPER

Effort To Get the Body To Go on Record on the Question Failed, the Majority Voting To Send the Ordinance to a Committee—How They Voted.

The sensation of yesterday's council meeting was an ordinance which was introduced by Councilman Culberson.

When the order of new business was taken up Mr. Culberson sent an ordinance to the clerk's desk which prohibits the use by the city of any material made by convict labor. The ordinance states that after his passage all officials and employees connected with the city government of Atlanta should not advertise for any contract unless it was especially stipulated that bidders must not use in carrying out the work advertised any material made by convict labor.

It made such employee or official liable to dismissal or impeachment, and the contractor should be made to forfeit the city the amount due or to become due for said contract.

There was a dead silence in the council for several moments after the ordinance was read.

Mr. Peters stated that he thought such a paper should go through the regular course and be referred to the proper committee. He did not see any use in rushing it through, as it was very sweeping ordinance and needed special attention.

MOTION TO REFER THE PAPER. A motion was made to refer the ordinance to the committee on ordinances and finance.

Alderman Woodward did not see any use in deferring action. Said he: Now is just as good a time as any to put your vote on record on the matter. I am ready to cast my vote for it.

Opinion as to whether or not the ordinance should be acted on at once differed and when a vote was called the ayes and noes were demanded. The vote stood as follows:

For a reference—Hirsch, Rice, Barnes, Maddox, Dorsey, Lumpkin, Morris, Howard, Thompson, Stephens, Hutchison, Peters—12.

Against a reference and for immediate action—Tolbert, Woodward, Mitchell, Camp, Adamson, Culberson—6.

The ordinance will go to the committee mentioned and a report will be submitted at the next meeting of the council. A very lively and interesting fight is expected when the paper comes up for final action.

ROUTINE WORK OF COUNCIL

MATTERS WHICH CAME UP FOR CONSIDERATION YESTERDAY.

Two Plans for Crossing Railroad Tracks Now Under Consideration—Two Bids for the New City Offices.

The many important matters which came before the council yesterday afternoon fell flat, as most of them went to committees and will be acted on in the future.

The Alabama street bridge question came up for consideration in the shape of a recommendation from the bridge committee. There was a provision seeking a conference with the railroad, but it was referred to the bridge and finance committee.

In this connection a resolution was introduced by Councilman Lumpkin calling for the appointment of five commissioners and four citizens to study the feasibility of placing all the streets practically on a level with the tracks, also to investigate the practicability of rebuilding a union depot on the site of the present building.

A resolution was adopted requesting the city engineer to study the question of the better crossings must be placed on the railroads at the intersection of Whitehall and South Pryor streets.

A water main for Logan street, between Hill and Grant streets, and a sewer for Beckwith street were passed up.

The petition of Jonathan Norcross for a reduction of taxes was reported on adversely.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. Peters was passed, which prevents the payment of any public money for any purpose other than that for which it was appropriated.

Under a new ordinance adopted the recorder will hereafter do the clerical work formerly done by Clerk Walter Johnson.

The election of a tax assessor and the convict labor ordinance are reported elsewhere in full in The Evening Constitution.

MAY SUCCEED MR. GRESS. A communication was received from the mayor appointing H. B. Wey as a member of the board of park commissioners to succeed G. V. Gress, resigned.

The comptroller's report showed an unexpended balance on hand of appropriations of \$1,633,223.14.

Two bids were submitted for city offices, one from the chamber of commerce for \$4,500 and the other from the owners of the Moore & Marsh building for \$750 a month. Both bids were referred to the committee on public buildings.

A petition was read asking that no baseball playing be allowed in Griffiths park. E. F. Shropshire signed the petition, and he stated that the neighbors objected to the ball playing.

Dr. Stanley, who recently nursed the negro woman with smallpox at the pest-house, sent in a communication in which he stated that he had received only \$15 for his services. He asked for more remuneration. The matter was referred.

A resolution by Councilman Lumpkin was adopted praising the Traction Street Car Company for its business treatment of its motormen during the cold weather.

DEATH OF MR. J. E. KNIGHT. Passed Away at His Powder Springs Home This Morning.

The many Atlanta friends of Mr. James E. Knight will learn with sorrow of his death, which occurred at 3 o'clock this morning at his home at Powder Springs.

Mr. Knight was the father of Mr. C. D. Knight and the step-father of Mr. W. C. Cole, both popular conductors on the Southern railway.

The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Powder Springs. Those desiring to attend can go up at 7 o'clock in the morning via the Southern.

BIG FOUR ROAD IS COMING HERE

A SUBURBAN SCHEDULE ON

Atlanta and West Point Is Pleasing Patrons—Tennessee After a Railroad Commission—Auditor Tate Visits Atlanta—News of the Rail.

Atlanta will be made the southern headquarters of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway. Big Four route. This was decided upon a few days ago by Passenger Traffic Manager E. O. McCormick, and the transfer of the office from Chattanooga to this city will take place on the first of March.

Mr. Theo. F. Brown has been general southern agent of the line for several years, with headquarters at Chattanooga. He is well known throughout the southern territory, and the change was decided upon a few days ago, as this place is believed to be a better location than Chattanooga.

The Big Four is owned by the Vanderbilt and is based in harmony with the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. The Pennsylvania road, which is a strong competitor of the Big Four, has a representative here, and as all the southern representatives of the big roads seem to be centering in Atlanta the Vanderbilt interests will follow suit and move Mr. Brown to this city.

WANT A COMMISSION. A bill is now pending before the legislature of Tennessee providing for the creation of a railroad commission, which shall be appointed by the governor. Tennessee has never had a railroad commission and the new body will be a novelty to that state.

The bill has been reported upon favorably by the committee to which it was referred, and it is more than likely that it will be passed and the commission established.

SUBURBAN TRAINS, PLEASE. The suburban trains between Atlanta and College Park which were placed in operation last week by the Seaboard Air-Line railroad were well patronized during the day by those residing between the places mentioned. The people have wanted the trains for several months and are now delighted to have them.

The officials of the road do not expect the traffic to be quite as heavy just as the present as it will be when the weather becomes warmer.

A GOOD SCHEDULE. The change of schedule announced yesterday afternoon by the Seaboard Air-Line means more than one would suppose by a casual glance at the brief announcement. While in Atlanta last week President Hoffman, Vice President St. John and a little investigation on their own account, found out that if the Seaboard limited from the east could arrive here in time to make southern connections and make it possible to get to and from the city and back in a very short time.

Upon the return of the party to Portsmouth after their studies, the new schedule as a result of the new time card will be inaugurated next Sunday. By the arrival of the train here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon one connection is made with the Western and Atlantic railroad for Chattanooga and the west; also with the Southern to Birmingham, and with the Atlanta and West Point for New Orleans.

AUDITOR TATE HERE. Mr. Frank P. Tate, auditor of the Morristown and Cumberland Gap railroad, arrived in the city last night on a brief business trip.

The road which Mr. Tate represents is in the hands of a receiver, and has been ordered sold on the 25th of February. Tate is one of the links which it is proposed to bring the Norfolk and Western into Knoxville over, where connection will be formed with the Atlanta, Knoxville and Western railroad and this city finally reached.

Mr. Tate confirms the story published that the road is looking in this direction, but cannot predict what the outcome of the sale of his road will be.

CLUB NEWS. The home section of the Woman's Club met this morning at the Grand. The meeting was occupied with the discussion of things pertaining to the science of home work and government and was very interesting.

The current events section of the Atlanta Woman's Club is holding a meeting this afternoon. Mrs. George Ball is chairman. Four very interesting papers will be read and discussed. Mrs. O'Bryan will read on the history of the plague now raging in India and the possible danger of its reaching European and American shores. Miss Massey has a paper on the objectionable features of large cities and the American people to the treaty recently signed between America and England. Mrs. Bernard Wolf will tell about what the women of France predict for the future.

With such a programme the meeting is sure to be most interesting.

Mrs. J. K. Ottley will address the Federation of Women's Clubs of Tennessee, at their meeting in Memphis this evening.

The Manning Literary and Reading Society meets this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Gavan, No. 37 Church street.

Tuskegee Normal School. Editor Evening Constitution—The dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., in last Saturday morning's Constitution stating that the house of representatives "passed a bill which proposed to appropriate \$2,500 annually from the agricultural fund of the state to the establishment of an agricultural school in connection with Booker T. Washington's negro school at Tuskegee" was received with great delight by the many friends of the school.

If the bill becomes a law it will greatly assist the school in pushing forward its wise policy of instruction in the colored race the great need of industrial education. In connection with the school scientific farming will be taught the young men so that they may be made self-sufficient in whatever community they locate in life. The Alabama legislature will not regret having appropriated the money.

The annual negro conference will convene at Tuskegee Normal school February 25th and will last two days. Representatives will meet there from all over the country and means for the general good of the colored race. Much good has already come out of the conference. The school is planning to care for all who will attend. There will be a great many representative white friends in attendance. Atlanta will doubtless send a good delegation to the conference. E. T. HARVEY.

OFFICER BERRY SUSPENDED. Supernumerary E. M. Berry, who was found in what appeared to be an intoxicated condition while on duty yesterday afternoon, was suspended this morning by Chief Connolly. Berry will be tried on the charge at the next meeting of the public commissioner.

Acts of Legislature Finished. The acts of the last session of the legislature have been completed and are now ready to be bound. The work on them has been stopped on account of the fact that the extra session of the legislature may pass some bills. In that event they will be added to those already prepared and inside of a week after the extra session adjourns the bills will come from the printing house.

Judge Berry Returns. Judge Berry, of the city criminal court, returned yesterday from Florida, where he has been several days on account of his health. He will hold court this week and dispose of all criminal cases on the docket.

WHO TAKES CARE OF THE ANIMALS

IT IS SAID THAT A NEGRO LOOKS AFTER THEM ALL.

AUSTIN'S LIFE IN NO DANGER

There Seems To Have Been Unnecessary Unpleasantness About the New Superintendent—Sidney Roberts to the Front—The Removal of the Cyclorama.

A colored citizen, who sails under the rather novelistic name of "Sidney Roberts," has bobbed up in the zoo sensation.

When Superintendent Mosteller was removed and Austin given his place all the newspapers were filled with alarming questions as to how the new superintendent was to take care of the animals, and especially nervous seemed the public mind about Austin's non-acquaintance with the elephant. Mosteller was interviewed, and long accounts of the viciousness of animals to every one except their keepers were published.

This morning a representative of The Evening Constitution was sent to investigate how strong the attachment was between the elephant and the new superintendent up to date. Then a discovery was made.

Sidney Roberts has come to the front. He has been at the park for six or seven months. Those at the park state that Roberts has all the actual care of the animals, has fed them, cleaned out the cages and led the elephant from the zoo to the lake.

Before Roberts did this work there was a white man who looked after the animals. This is the way the matter is stated to The Evening Constitution. If this is so, then all the unpleasantness about Superintendent Austin has been entirely unnecessary.

The work of removing the cyclorama has not been started on account of the weather. The instructions were received from Mr. Gress by a friend in the city in a letter written a few days ago. It seems to be a settled fact that the cyclorama will go, as exclusively stated in The Evening Constitution yesterday.

GRESS ZOO IS SAFE. President Haas Says Public Opinion Seems To Be Against Its Abolition.

"To be or not to be," is now the great question which is directed at the Gress zoo by the members of the board of park commissioners.

Only a few days ago the public was electrified to hear that the commissioners had decided to abolish the zoo and sell all the animals. It was the one question which interested the public. The board had held a short session on Saturday afternoon, and after a long and heated discussion the selling of the zoo animals. It was informal, but every member of the board favored doing away with this attraction at the park.

This morning the news comes that the commissioners are not so anxious to get rid of the animals as they were. President Haas was seen and he expressed the opinion that the zoo should not be abolished at a very early day.

"Our discussion about the zoo," he said, "was merely informal, and we intended to get public opinion on this subject at once. What do you think of public opinion now?" was asked.

"Well, the newspapers printed views from only one side," was the reply, "and I am afraid as the matter now stands the public opinion is against selling the animals."

At its last meeting the park board appointed a committee on rules consisting of the president, the vice president and the secretary, which is to meet some day this week. As soon as this committee is ready to make a report the board will be called upon to make a decision in regard to the zoo may then be taken.

A prominent military man, in speaking of the subject a few days ago, said: "If the subject has been freely discussed in the press it is high time that some steps were being taken in that direction. The subject has been freely discussed in the press of all the companies but if any of them have taken any definite action in the matter it has been kept a secret. The majority of the officers are in favor of the simple reason that one will be taken in preference to the one to Washington."

The new regimental armory is the topic of the day with the local military men. The subject has been freely discussed in the press of the armories and almost unanimous opinion is that it would be a great thing not only for the companies taken separately, but also for the regiment taken collectively.

Several propositions have been made to the different owners of buildings in the city and those who intend erecting buildings have also been approached upon the matter. The idea is to have an armory centrally located where all of the companies could be accommodated with private rooms where a large drill hall could be used. The companies could each have a separate drill hall and there need be no conflict or friction between the companies. It is thought that it would arouse a pleasant rivalry between the companies and stimulate the men to greater action.

The latest idea in connection with the building is a rifle range. It is proposed that the cartridges be loaded with five grains of powder and a backstop be erected at the end of the building. It is thought that this would better the marksmanship of the men and it would also afford them a great source of amusement. This range, of course, would be used only at night and on rainy days, the old range at Lakewood being used quite as much as formerly. The idea of the armory is a good one and the officers as well as the men are making a strong effort to obtain it.

TO MEET IN REGULAR SESSION. County Commissioners to Consider House Matter Tomorrow.

The board of county commissioners meets tomorrow morning in regular monthly session in the office of Clerk Kipton, in the courthouse annex.

The members only are booked to be given attention, and it is not expected that anything unusual will come up for discussion unless it is the report of the finance committee in regard to the contract of the tax collector's office. This report may be made to the commissioners at this meeting.

Yesterday Mrs. Louise Waters, the widow of the unfortunate young man who was murdered near the old waterworks November 11th, petitioned the board of commissioners to petition the governor to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

Judge Berry Returns. Judge Berry, of the city criminal court, returned yesterday from Florida, where he has been several days on account of his health. He will hold court this week and dispose of all criminal cases on the docket.

SOME GOSSIP IN SOLDIER CIRCLES

THEY WANT A JOINT ARMORY

FAIR WEATHER AT ATLANTA

Captain William C. Massey Is One of the Popular Officers of the Atlanta Companies—Talk About Attending the McKinley Inauguration—Rifle Ranges and the Like.

Communications on military topics will receive attention in this column. Personal notes as well as news items will be gladly published by The Evening Constitution. Communications should be addressed to city editor Evening Constitution.

Captain William C. Massey, who is in command of Company K, is an officer of recognized ability. He has been connected with the state volunteers since 1892, and has received attention in this column. Personal notes as well as news items will be gladly published by The Evening Constitution. Communications should be addressed to city editor Evening Constitution.

The storm which formed in the western part of the gulf during the latter part of last week and which was yesterday over Alabama, has increased in velocity, and is now moving across Virginia. It still holds to its original course and is much the same as when it started except that it has increased in velocity.

It is attended by severe rain, which preceded it a few hours, and by colder weather which is immediately in its wake. The little fall in the temperature in the vicinity of Atlanta was caused by this storm, as were also the rains. The latter have now passed and it is thought that the thermometer will fall slightly during the night and then rise again tomorrow. The conditions are very favorable for fair weather.

FORECASTER MARBURY TALKS. Mr. Marbury, the weather man, says: "The gulf storm which was central Monday morning over Alabama has moved northeastward during the past twenty-four hours and is now central in Virginia near Norfolk. It has increased in energy during high winds on the Atlantic coast today. Its track is marked by general rains. It has been in colder air and caused lower temperature at stations in the rear of its center. There has been a slight fall in temperature at most stations east of the Mississippi during the past twenty-four hours. The high remains about stationary in the southwest and will follow in the rear of the low as the latter moves out to the northeast."

The weather prevails in the Mississippi valley and westward to the Rockies. "The conditions are favorable for fair weather in this vicinity during tonight and Wednesday with slight change in temperature at night and a tendency to warmer on Wednesday."

THE WEATHER REPORT. Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 9 a. m. February 12, 1929.

STATIONS. Temperature at 9 a. m. at 5 p. m. Lowest temperature during 24 hours. Precipitation in inches.

New York, cloudy.	36	24	.00
Washington, raining.	38	24	.00
Norfolk, raining.	50	30	.62
Richmond, cloudy.	48	30	.00
Tampa, cloudy.	52	48	.00
Montgomery, cloudy.	52	48	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy.	52	48	.00
New Orleans, clear.	38	36	.00
Mobile, clear.	38	36	.00
Palm Beach, clear.	38	36	.00
Galveston, clear.	38	36	.00
Corpus Christi, clear.	42	34	.00
Mexico, clear.	52	48	.00
Knoxville, cloudy.	38	36	.00
Cincinnati, cloudy.	38	36	.00
Buffalo, cloudy.	38	36	.00
Marquette, cloudy.	38	36	.00
Chicago, cloudy.	38	36	.00
St. Paul, cloudy.	38	36	.00
St. Louis, pt. cloudy.	38	36	.00
Indianapolis, clear.	38	36	.00
Huron, S. D., cloudy.	2	2	.00
Fort Smith, cloudy.	2	2	.00
Dodge City, pt. cldy.	2	2	.00
Below zero.			

DARRIS KNOWLES IS BETTER. Dr. Bailey, Who Came To Consult, Fell and Was Injured.

The very severe illness of Little Dorris Knowles, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, is a source of the greatest regret to their many friends. The illness is the after effect of an attack of the grip and has developed very serious complications.

Dr. Nicholson and Dr. Pinkney have been in attendance since Saturday, when the child was taken sick. On Sunday it was thought advisable to call in Dr. Bailey from Gainesville, and he was telegraphed to Dr. Bailey arrived yesterday morning, and on coming out of the depot he fell on the ice and severely injured his kneecap.

At the consultation Dr. Bailey was evidently in great pain and at the conclusion of the examination he was taken to the hospital. Dr. Bailey is now confined to the bed at the Knowles residence.

Mr. Stevens Announces. He is a Candidate for the Position of Supreme Court Reporter.

Mr. George W. Stevens, the present assistant reporter of the supreme court, is the first candidate to announce himself for the place made vacant by the resignation of Reporter Henry C. Peoples.

Mr. Stevens has occupied the position of assistant reporter during the whole of Mr. Peoples' term and is well qualified to fill the place which will be made vacant by Mr. Peoples' resignation.

Mr. Peoples' resignation takes effect March 1st, and after that date he will engage in active practice of law. As a lawyer Mr. Peoples will no doubt take a position among the leading attorneys of Georgia. His sixteen years' service in the rooms of the supreme court has given him a knowledge that cannot be looked upon as something of little importance. That he will succeed is assured.

Supreme Court Adjourned. The session will be resumed next Monday morning.

The supreme court has adjourned for a few days. It will reconvene next Monday and take up the case which involves the city of Augusta, the Summerville street railroad of that city and the railroads entering that city.

The case is of much importance, as the right seems to be of a triangular nature. Every piece of freight that passes through Augusta, it is alleged, is subject to toll collected by the street railroad. The litigation has come about on account of this toll, which is claimed to be unjust.

Chief Justice Simmons is now in Florida suffering with the grip, but it is thought he will be sufficiently well to sit on the bench when the court reconvenes next Monday.

GULF STORM MOVING EAST

IT IS CROSSING VIRGINIA TODAY AND CARRIES COLD AND RAIN.

LETTER FROM FOREIGN LAND

Chief Connolly Receives a Request To Search for a Long Lost Brother, Reported To Be Dead—Is Thought To Have Come to Atlanta.

Chief Connolly, of the police department, often receives letters from parties in this country, which ask for his help in tracing up lost relatives, but very seldom does it occur that one is received from a foreign country.

But in this morning's mail the chief found a message from across the sea—from far away Palestine.

The letter makes a pathetic appeal to the chief to furnish any information he may have of a long lost brother, B. Fliss by name.

From the date it appears that the letter was written about new year's, just at the time when greetings of a happy new year are made to relatives and friends.

THE LETTER FROM PALESTINE. The letters reads thus: "Rosh Pinah, Palestine, January 1st, 1929—To Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: I am writing you for information regarding my brother, B. Fliss, by J. H. Clark, chief of police of Nashville, Tenn. His former residence being Nashville, so I addressed the chief of police of that city for information, which he gave. His answer was that he left Nashville for Atlanta at the time the Atlanta exposition opened. So I instruct you to search diligently for my brother. He formerly received a letter from an unknown friend that he has died. If he has left the city or has died, please answer in the quickest possible time. Respectfully, L. FLISS."

P. S.—Please address answer to A. Schwarz, for L. Fliss, Rosh Pinah, via Safed, Palestine."

The above letter was inclosed in a yellow envelope and bears several foreign postmarks, one being in Hebrew characters and one from Constantinople.

Chief Connolly will today read the letter before the different watches and instruct them to be on the lookout for Fliss. Sergeant Slaughter, of the detective department, will place the matter in the hands of the detective force.

HEARD AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. William Fleming, congressman-elect from the Augusta district, is spending a few days in the city. He formerly was of an interesting group in the lobby of the Kimball house every day.

Colonel James W. Robertson, of Habersham, came to town last night. He is at the Kimball house and is receiving his friends at all hours during the day. Colonel Robertson came up to be present at the session of the legislature tomorrow.

Colonel Murat Halstead, the noted journalist, arrived from Chattanooga today. Colonel Halstead has many friends in Atlanta and is being warmly welcomed by the members of the active part which he took in the meeting of the International League of Press Clubs in this city in 1924.

Mr. O. E. D. Bano, a prominent capitalist of Columbus, O., is spending a few days at the Kimball house. Mr. Bano is greatly interested in the gold mining business and prospects in Georgia and will more than probably invest in the gold regions.

Mr. Eugene Blair and his excellent company were in the city for a short while this morning. They were en route from Birmingham, where the company appeared last night, to Macon, where they will fill an engagement tonight.

Colonel A. D. B. Johnston, of New York, is among the late arrivals at the Aragon hotel.

Mr. Hugh F. Van Denter, of Knoxville, spent Sunday and Monday in Atlanta with friends. Mr. Van Denter is secretary and treasurer of the Georgia State and Marble Quarries, which has large quarries located at Rockmart, on the line of the Southern, fifty miles from this city, and is doing a large business throughout the country. He was accompanied by Mr. William Craig, local manager of the company.

H. H. Black and L. Stapleton, of America, are numbered among the arrivals at the Marion hotel today.

John A. Howard, of Danville, Va., representing the American Tobacco Company, is at the Marion. Mr. Howard will make his headquarters at Macon in the future.

J. W. Mould, of Memphis, is registered at the Kimball house today.

J. Monroe Ogden, and W. M. Bachelor, of New Orleans, are registered at the Aragon hotel today.

Mr. Robert Patterson, a prominent young cotton buyer of Athens, spent the day in Atlanta yesterday. Mr. Patterson has a number of friends at the Kimball.

Briggs Carson, of Tifton, and L. A. Camp, Columbus, are at the Kimball today.

Dr. J. A. Meldar, of Rock Hill, S. C., is numbered among the visitors to Atlanta today.

SLEET BREAKS WIRES. There Was Some Trouble North of Atlanta, but None South.

The heavy fall of sleet yesterday morning crippled the telegraph service along the Southern railway.

The wires became tangled down by the ice and broke. It is believed that only the wires north of Atlanta are seriously affected, and that these will be ready for service again in a day or so. The disruption of the telegraph service did not materially affect the running of trains, however, and yesterday they were running on time in most instances.

Superintendent Stephens, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, states that there was a heavy sleet on the route of the company's lines all the way to New Orleans, but no break had been reported up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. Trouble with the wires was expected, but the company was most agreeably surprised. The telephone service has not interfered with in the least, and no break of importance occurred even on the long-distance wires.

February Almanac Is Out. The February Almanac, one of the best numbers of the publication ever printed, is just from the press. The popular monthly is brimming over with bright things and is handsomely designed and is a beauty typographically.

MR. B. FLISS, TAKE NOTICE!

Your Brother in Palestine Is Anxious About You.

FOUR BALLOTS ARE TAKEN

John Gatins Received Nine Votes on the Third Ballot, but on the Next Mr. Lawrence Harrison Plucks the Plum from the Tree—The Ballots in Full.

As stated exclusively in the extra edition of The Evening Constitution, yesterday afternoon, J. Lawrence Harrison was elected by the city council as city tax assessor to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Gaines Chisholm, deceased.

When the council first assembled it was noted around that some kind of an agreement had been reached by which Harrison would come to town to win the election. The ballots turned out to appear that certain votes were to go to John Gatins, and if he was not elected on the third ballot then Harrison was to receive the support of the council members of the council who had been for Gatins.

After all other business had been disposed of, it was announced that the election was in order. The nominations were as follows:

By Councilman Thompson, L. W. Simms; by Morris, W. H. Smith; by Camp, Z. B. Moon; by Mitchell, A. J. McBride; by Howard, John C. Dyer; by Charles Keith; by Adamson, John W. Phillips; by Culberson, J. S. Doster; by Peters, J. L. Harrison; by Barnes, Warren Howard; by Maddox, John Dyer.

HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED. First ballot—For Simms, Dimmock and Thompson—2; for Gatins, Hirsch and Maddox—2; for Keith, Tolbert, Rice, Lumpkin and Hutchison—4; for McBride, Woodward, Mitchell and Dorsey—3; for Howard, Barnes, Dorsey, Culberson and Woodward—

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - \$4.00

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Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collections will be made by them BY THE WEEK. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., February 2.

Our Women Wage Workers.

Not very many years ago there were no women employed in the stores and offices of Atlanta; now, there are thousands engaged as clerks, bookkeepers, typewriters, stenographers and in other capacities. Thousands also are employed as operatives in the factories and as seamstresses. Twenty years ago the women in this section who had to earn their living were restricted to two things—teaching school or working with the needle.

The widening of woman's field of work has been a blessing. Instead of making women less womanly, it has enabled them by making them more independent. The girls and women in Atlanta who work for wages cannot be distinguished, many of them, from their more fortunate sisters. They dress neatly and in good taste. They have time and money for literary culture and social pleasures.

They are ahead of their male competitors, for they do not neglect their work and yield to temptation. They are the most faithful toilers in the world, and vigilantly guard the interests of their employers.

Frequently they step from places in the offices, stores and shops to the cottages and mansions of well-to-do, and even wealthy husbands.

And why not? Many of the women who work for their living these days are the widows or daughters of men who once had wealth and position. They have as good wages as much retirement as many a woman who has been used to luxury all her life.

These patient workers deserve the respect, sympathy and encouragement of those who are more happily situated.

The Leading Educational Factors.

It is contended by some that our present system of education does not educate, but the fact cannot be denied that we have more educated people than we had in the past in proportion to our population.

What educates these bright men and women who mold the thought and action of the world?

It is the free press, with its millions of cheap publications. The up to date man of today does not get his education from a few text books. The rapid current of his life may sweep him past the college, but he reads his newspaper and he goes to books and libraries for fuller information concerning the matters discussed in his dailies and weeklies.

In this way thousands of people pick up an education which fits them for good work in even the highest branches of human endeavor.

The newspaper is the best educator, and it is the cheapest. In this country no family with a settled abode is too poor to take a daily paper.

Delays Are Dangerous.

Opportunity will not knock forever at any man's door.

The man who succeeds must learn to seize opportunities when they come in his way and utilize them.

Today there are hundreds of men who are regretting that they did not make certain investments or start certain lines of business in Atlanta years ago. They delayed and others rushed in and made money.

A man should fit himself to intelligently pass judgment upon the matters that concern his business, and then he should cultivate the habit of deciding and acting promptly.

Quick decision and rapid action are half the battle. The man who dandles, delays and is a slave to his doubts and fears is the man who gets left.

For men of genuine business talent Atlanta is today the most inviting field in the south, but it is a hard place for sluggards.

Trees covered with sleek look very pretty in pictures, but the Atlantians saw very little beauty in them yesterday.

The difference between a couple of lovers and a cold wave is simply a matter of squeezing or freezing.

The eclipse of the sun yesterday was a small affair. The baby's brightness caused the eclipse to pass unnoticed.

Under the canopy of victory in the war. But Cuba is too short an island to run as Weyler contemplates.

lowed the Tennessee troops to look after their interests and spent much of his time in Atlanta. He was then a fascinating man, not much over forty, and he was a favorite in society.

The official record of the late war has already cost \$3,000,000. In the hands of men entirely late, the pen is costlier than the sword.

Abolish the zoo-sell the elephant purchased with the dime and nickels of our children! Just try it!

Texas is moving. She is about to pass laws making it a penal offense to carry, manufacture or sell pistols, and it is also proposed to exempt factories ten years from taxation.

A federal general says that Stephen Crane's book, "The Red Badge of Courage," is "a boy's book about men's work." That is not a bad verdict.

A Chicago society woman talks backward. She thinks correctly, but reverses the syllables of every word she utters.

Get ready for sunshine and business. They are coming.

A LITTLE GOSSIP

HERE AND THERE.

I never met Murat Halstead, who is to lecture here tonight, but I heard enough of him many years ago to convince me that he will go down to posterity as one of the foremost war correspondents and journalists of his time.

Along in the early seventies, when Georgia was going through the reconstruction agony, Atlanta was an important news center, and the leading eastern and western papers had their correspondents here every month of the year.

In those days a bright young fellow came down here to write up the situation for The Cincinnati Commercial. I was reporting in the legislature at the time, and the newcomer frequently took notes at my desk. He made himself so pleasant and entertaining that he made me his warm friend, and during his occasional visits we were together a great deal.

H. V. Redfield was the name of this correspondent, and his graphic letters from the south made The Cincinnati Commercial a popular southern readers. The paper was disposed to deal chaf and the representative was a native of the adjoining state of Tennessee.

Redfield won his way into the good graces of our best people, and was welcomed everywhere.

One day my new friend told me how he had made his start in journalism.

"I was living in a little town in East Tennessee," he said, "and I was as poor as Job's turkey. My people were poor. In fact, I cannot make you understand how badly off we were in the first few years after the war."

"My education was very defective, but I had managed to read and get ready for business which promised never to be ready for me."

"I was in despair, when ex-President Andrew Johnson happened to make a speech in my town. Having nothing else to do, I wrote a pretty good synopsis of it, and sent it to The Cincinnati Commercial. I thought that would be the last of it, but to my surprise the editor sent me a check with a note requesting me to report Johnson's other speeches in my neighborhood."

"I went ahead with the work, and the checks continued to come, and finally I received a letter from Mr. Halstead, the editor of the paper, asking me to come to Cincinnati to see him. Of course I went, and after a satisfactory talk I was engaged as a staff correspondent, and I have been on the wink ever since."

"How do you like Mr. Halstead?" I asked.

"Finest man I ever saw," was the prompt reply.

"What do you think of him as a journalist?" was my next question.

"He is the brightest, fairest, pluckiest and most enterprising newspaper man on the continent," said Redfield, with emphasis.

After that, he used to talk to me by the hour about Halstead, and he was such a loyal adherent of his chief, that I learned about so many of his good points and his journalistic methods and achievements that I soon found myself thoroughly in sympathy with him.

Redfield was in Atlanta frequently until our political affairs quieted down under democratic rule. He then devoted himself to other states, made a tour of the great West, and I last saw him in Washington.

His work attracted so much favorable attention that a college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

In the north, where he was so long, he was brightest he died, and journalism lost one of its best and manliest workers. I have never forgotten him, and to this day his enthusiastic estimate of Halstead has remained stamped upon my memory.

My readers are familiar with Mr. Halstead's splendid work in the profession, and many of them have not forgotten his picturesque and dashing letters during the Franco-Prussian conflict.

This leads me to express my regret, as a student of history, that our southern correspondents did not have a better showing during the war between the states.

De Fontaine, P. W. Alexander and others wrote admirable letters, but they were handicapped. Our newspapers in those days did not have much space for such matter, and they could not pay good salaries.

Our correspondents were not wanted in the camps and in the field. The generals were afraid of them, and they had to be very cautious about what they wrote for their papers.

When a correspondent criticized the men at the head of affairs he was in danger of very rough treatment. The big dailies spent money lavishly to equip their special correspondents, and these roving journalists wrote with a freedom that never would have been tolerated in the confederacy.

They were allowed plenty of space, and some of their letters were illustrated. If he happened to be arrested, it simply advertised him and made his work in demand more than ever.

But the southern war correspondent had a hard road to travel. He was paid little, if anything, and when he wrote two or three columns it was frequently cut down to a few stanzas.

These unfavorable conditions caused us to lose much of the value of the future.

Mr. Halstead's dashing pen was never more at the best than when he was describing the movements of armies, dashing charges and desperate encounters in which thousands of gallant men on both sides went down to their glorious death.

As a writer of war history he would have made himself famous, but after matters have claimed a large share of his time and attention, and he has not been able to devote himself to any one specialty.

In finally summing up his work it will be said to his lasting praise that he always tried to be more American than sectional, and the south will never forget that he was one of the first leading journalists on the other side to champion the rights and her interests when she was passing through the reconstruction ordeal.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

Atlanta Has No Use for Seeley Dinners.

The fact that all New York is now compelled to hold its nose tight over the Seeley dinner mess, which was had in the beginning and has been made a million times worse by the constant stirring up given it, is no excuse for Atlanta's rushing north to get a chunk of the odor for distribution in this community. We don't want it. We won't have it. The man or men who try to educate us up—how ridiculous is the word "up"—to the standard set by New Yorkers in the matter of giving us indecent exposure instead of cognac and

the twenty-four upright old gentlemen who compose that august body. The maidens had received \$20 a week before the dinner. Afterwards they took \$100 a week without feeling that they were appreciated. The best the grand jury could do in the way of promoting the scandal was to find indictments, and they did this expeditiously. The cases are now on the court calendar and will come up shortly, in different phases, each one calculated to be worse than the other. So it is safe to assume that the real evil of the dinner is not yet



UNCLE EZRA.

HE CONSENTS TO THE PUBLICATION OF THIS EXCELLENT LIKENESS OF HIMSELF BECAUSE OF THE MANY REQUESTS RECEIVED—IT IS TAKEN FROM LAST SUNDAY'S NEW YORK WORLD, WHERE IT WAS USED WITHOUT HIS CONSENT.

the stench of nastiness instead of the fragrance of cigars after our dinners ought to be indicted by the grand jury.

The Seeley dinner idea has gone far enough. The miserable New York police captain who raided the banquet at Sheriffs has set rolling a ball of mud which will do more harm to society than any murder ever committed—and yet they hang people for simple murder. I cannot see that the young men who participated, either as promoters of the original dinner or as guests about the board, were injuring anybody or anything. I think they were all of age and I know the performers were. They were all willing to play the part in the entertainment assigned them, and if they like the courses of their dinners interlarded with indecency it was nobody's business but their own.

But the foul spirit which Mr. Roosevelt has ejected into the police department of New York city led Captain Chapman to break in, tear away the walls which separated the indecency from the public, and shriek out at the top of his voice for everybody to look. And you can bet every body looked. Young men bought telephones, and old men sighed because during the hundreds of dinners they had attended in the past there was no wriggling stomachs—not even the flashing of a shapely leg.

They do not know how much they have to be thankful for. For old gentlemen, unless they stopped to think of the honest fun and the clean enjoyment that did attend all those past dinners and which made them events that their own souls could be invited to.

Healthy-minded folks in New York tried to forget the offensive picture which Chapman had thrust into their faces, and there was an even chance for a while that the curtain would be drawn. But some man, who was a heap more honest than discreet, said that Chapman was an ass, and this gave Chapman an opportunity to shriek again. He shrieked for vindication, and he found lawyers which justified his intrusion upon a party of gentlemen at a private dinner. Of course an assine police board that could create a Chapman could easily vindicate one, and of course they did.

But in the doing of it the offensive picture became a series of more than offensive ones, and nasty details were gleefully painted in by every villain who was called 'at Chapman's table' by every lawyer who had a whack at cross-examination; by every member of the assine police board above mentioned; and by nearly every unfortunate reporter and miserable artist who was sent there with sealed instructions by sensational newspapers. Everybody concerned in the thing seemed anxious to do his level best to spread the plague as far as possible.

Then came Oscar Hammerstein, not the other one—and he put the whole thing on the stage, where everybody could go and look at it. This was very enterprising of him, and he was getting along swimmingly, but the police did not think the show was booming enough even yet. So they made merry the heart of Hammerstein by raiding him, and it was with difficulty that he concealed his joy in the police force. He said he was humbly thankful for being raided, but wouldn't the police department please raid Mr. Seeley, too? He thought the givers of the original dinner ought not to be discriminated against in favor of the fellow who only indulged in the imitation.

Here was a new opportunity to disseminate the odor of nastiness, and the police went at it gladly. They not only arrested the unhappy Seeley, but they scooped in some of his performers and the theatrical agent who had arranged the show. Then District Attorney Olcott, who had not been able to take a hand in the game before, rushed to the grand jury, and the piling curious maidens gladly told their tale to

appreciated, and that the devil still has many doses of it to ladle out. That he will do the laddling diplomatically there is no doubt, but it is possible for we people of Atlanta to keep him from forcing it down our throats.

Already the thing is spreading. Since I began to write this article the telegraph wires have brought to The Evening Constitution in their daily news service the following message, which does not need comment from me:

"St. Louis, February 2.—One of the upstairs dining rooms of the Merchants' cafe, on Washington avenue, was the scene Saturday night of an exhibition which surpassed the recent Seeley affair in New York. The occasion was the fifth annual dinner of the St. Louis Electrical exchange. Among the guests were politicians, professional men and many wealthy gentlemen. About midnight the board was cleared and a curtain drawn around the dais in the rear of the hall.

"The master of ceremonies asked all those who opposed the Seeley dinner desert to raise their right hands. Not a hand was lifted. Without ceremony of music the curtain around the dais was drawn, revealing a light-colored and buxom mulatto girl. She was attired in a short dancing skirt, stockings, dancing shoes and the abbreviated raiment of a Fiji danseuse.

"There was no introduction. She at once began the gyrations made familiar in the theatre in the Midway Plaisance at the World's fair. When she became exhausted the curtain was drawn. The applause was tremendous and calls were loud for 'Little Africa' in the altogether.

"The girl demurred for a time, but noise and numbers prevailed. For a second time she stepped forth, clad only in dancing slippers. The uproar that followed was ample testimony of the success of the dancer's efforts. Every one present was pledged to secrecy, but the story came out today, and there was much ineffective effort to silence the newspapers. The dinner is the reigning scandal."

The reigning scandal! Does Atlanta want one? Do we want our young people to be taught that the good old-fashioned dinners that we love so much today are lame and insipid? Do we want our healthy appetites for good food and good liquor at the genial board of our friends to fall flat in the face of a new appetizer?

I don't think we do. In fact, I know we don't. EZRA EASY.

New York has organized a society to prevent premature burials. Some of our populist politicians should move there at once.

Senator Stewart is in favor of electing a president every two years. In that event our business men will all emigrate. A presidential election is a necessary evil, and the less we have of it the better.

The reasons why the Spaniards in Cuba pause in their retreats is because they are afraid of getting wet.

On account of her delicate health, Mrs. McKinley will sit in a handsome high-chair at state receptions, instead of standing. She will not shake hands with the crowds, as she suffers from rheumatism. Mrs. McKinley will have a more comfortable time than most of the white house leaders.

With their history, literary, geographical, and sports clubs and their daughters of the Revolution and a half-dozen other societies, the women of today hardly have time to occasionally review their acquaintance with their husbands and children.

Has Felt the Halter Draw. There is nothing surprising when a donor expresses a dislike to a stable government.

Constitutional Amendments.

A RETROSPECT

You came when summer reigned supreme, The year was in its prime, Wrapped in love's long delicious dream, Life took no note of time; Of waters murmuring low, Scarcely stirred the happy heart of June In that sweet long ago.

It was a strange and sacred thing, The gift I gave to you; Your eyes they dried love's living spring As sunbeams stir the dew; As Paros bows him to the sun, His object most divine, Love, adoration, both in one Their fates all was thine.

In beautiful visions of the night, In glorious dreams by day; Your face it was my source of light And guiding star away; Though billows bosomed, overbowed, The storm wrack in its wrath, A golden lining for each cloud That fell across my path.

And now sadder days are born So lonely and so drear, When all the gentle dews of morn Leave but a twilight tear; Of all the years that I might live And all the joys attained, What generous share would I not give To call them back again.

Ah, vain the wish and sad the thought That chills my aching heart, By passion tortured, anguish wrought, The tears unbidden start. My bark has left life's peaceful bays Bound for some unknown shore And breaks my heart for other days That I shall see no more!

The wandering waters seek the sea, The larks no more in waifs of song, Returning to the thrifty lea In showers of grateful rain; For one there is no recompense, In earth or heaven above; Whose soul with agony intense Bemoans a buried love.

Montgomery M. Folsom.

TERRIBLE OBJECT LESSONS. The fate of Frank A. Evans and that of Lester Echols, who received life sentences in Rome last week furnishes a terrible object lesson to those young men who yield to the tempter against their own better judgment and the teachings of those who have their best interests at heart.

The fate of Evans is peculiarly sad, inasmuch as few believe that he intended to kill the man who was the victim of his quick temper inflamed by drink. Evans was a wanderer on the face of the earth. About eighteen years ago he left his humble home in Alabama and started to seek his fortune in the west. He was but a youth at that time and knew little of the ways of the world.

But Frank Evans was an honest, hard-working lad and he made friends and pushed himself forward by his own efforts until he grew to manhood. About four years ago he went to Rome and began work on the local papers there. He was well received, as all men are who go to Rome with the intention of doing something. There never was a more generous people than those toward anybody who appears to want to get along. Evans made friends rapidly and was soon established in business and had made friends among the very best people of the city. There was nothing to hold him back, as he had no ties to bind him down and no one to depend upon him for support. There was no reason why he should not have led a useful life.

But he began to dabble in drink. He was very quiet about it and even his best friends did not realize the hold that it had taken upon him until he himself, in his efforts to rid his life of the incubus, resorted to the church for comfort and sustenance in the terrible battle that he was waging with a depraved appetite. I know how glad his friends were when he made a profession of religion and became identified with church and Sunday school work in the fourth ward. Everybody sympathized with him and offered him all the encouragement that a man could desire. He began to rise in business and all went well for awhile.

But the poor fellow could not rid himself of the old associations. He became involved again and I was surprised when he told me privately, for he considered it a disgrace, that he had entered the Keeley institute. When he got through the course of treatment he looked like a new man and we all thought that he was on the high road to reformation once more. He was always so quiet and well behaved that he did not show it scarcely when he was under the influence of intoxicants and those who knew him best thought that he had forsworn his evil ways forever. Then came the local political campaign and he drifted with the tide. Oh, the pity of it!

Two nights before the killing occurred he entered the place of business of a mutual friend, who told me afterwards that he earned Evans about going back to his old habits, but Evans was inclined to take exceptions to his friendly advice and the tragedy followed in which a young life was suddenly blotted out and a mother's broken-hearted to forever bewail the untimely fate of her first and only child.

As for Frank Evans, he is lost to the world. He has little to look forward to in this life. But a little more than thirty years old, in the strength and fullness of the prime of young manhood, he has been consigned to a life of hard labor in the chain-gang.

As for Echols, there was less excuse for him than for Evans. He had a wealthy and influential father, loving sisters and a good mother to encourage him in all laudable ambitions. Life might have been very bright for Echols. There was no reason why he should not have lived out his days a useful and respected citizen. He was a popular young fellow and highly respected among those with whom he associated. But the same dire influence got the upper hand of him. In a fit of passion with the fires of alcohol raging in his bosom, he did the deed which has brought a life of ignominious punishment upon him and sorrow and suffering upon those who loved him best.

Those two cases are terrible object lessons to young men who are heedless of the admonitions of those who have their welfare most at heart. If Frank Evans or Lester Echols could only call back the days that he was with, when he was sober and sane, and it is gratifying to note that it is being taken advantage of. The idea is to have several of the stores in the city sell stamps to the newspapers and these are then pasted into a little book. The stores turn over the money which they have received for the stamps to the banks and it is put on deposit. When a certain amount has been saved the boys are at liberty to draw it out. But this does not seem to be popular with the little fellows and some of them have bank accounts which are of

Under the Red Dome; Tales Told at Random.

It is a curious but well known fact that those who give the most for charity are the ones who ask the least number of questions and those who wait to hear the scream of the eagle before they loosen their grasp on the coin are the ones who must know all of the particulars of the case for which they are giving. It may be that the very fact of their stinginess



SELECTING HIS COFFIN

makes them careful to see that they give to no cause which is not highly deserving; but be that as it may it is certain the first proposition is true.

"Does that money really go to the relief of the poor?" "Yes, sirree," came the answer. "It does."

"Well, how do you know it does?" "Why one of the young men in the store here goes out with it and personally distributes it to those who are in need."

"How does he know who are in need of help?" "He has a list which has been furnished him by several of the newspaper men and other people who know of cases."

"He's all right, is he? Honest, I mean." "Certainly he is, honest. Everybody knows him. He's around here every day. Like to have you help if you can."

"Yes, I'll take pleasure in helping," replied the stranger and he reached down into his pocket and prepared to do his part by the suffering poor. By this time several who had been standing near had heard the drift of the conversation and they all gathered around the box to see how much the stranger intended contributing. From the questions which he asked it was thought that he would surely put a five or ten in the box, and therefore the little crowd was not prepared for what really happened.

The man who had asked the questions reached down in his pocket and dropped in a coin, and then without a word to any one he turned on his heels and left the store. Those who saw the act were dumfounded and all had a sickly look on their faces. The philanthropic stranger had dropped a nickel in the box.

The local free reading club is a great institution. It may be that there are some in the city who are not aware that such an organization exists but in point of fact it is here and is growing and thriving more and more each day. The free reading club is composed of those of our citizens who make a habit of standing at the counters of the bookstalls and reading all of the books and magazines.

There is a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, but it is perhaps best to withhold the names of these, worthless. However, they were nominated and elected by the book sellers and they are well deserving of their titles. One of the most stringent rules of the club is that no members must ever buy literature, it being set forth in the by-laws that the cheaper and better way is to read at the stalls and then replace the book or magazine.

It is the custom of the members of this club to arrive at the book stalls early in the morning and read the morning papers. At dinner time the books and magazines are perused, and at night after work the evening papers are looked over. By a curious coincidence all the members of the club have dirty hands and it is needless to say that when they have looked over a piece of literature it is entirely worthless to the seller. It has been hinted in the city that the by-laws of the club demand that the members must have dirty hands when they read, but as the club keeps the rules a secret this cannot be verified.

The book sellers know all of the members of the club and whenever one of them is seen approaching all of the expensive literature is placed out of reach. It is said

that the book sellers will soon start a fund for these people who either cannot or will not buy the books which they read. It is certain that the club is a nuisance to the book sellers and a discomfort to the public, and it is remarkable how any self-respecting man will consent to be a member. The thing man will consent to be a member. The seem to have a plenty of brass, however, and some have even been known to ask for magazines which they do not see. And thus the free reading club has flourished at the expense of the unfortunate book seller.

Several of the banks in the city have established a savings department for the new boys, and it is gratifying to note that it is being taken advantage of. The idea is to have several of the stores in the city sell stamps to the newspapers and these are then pasted into a little book. The stores turn over the money which they have received for the stamps to the banks and it is put on deposit. When a certain amount has been saved the boys are at liberty to draw it out. But this does not seem to be popular with the little fellows and some of them have bank accounts which are of

considerable size and which are growing every day.

These little fellows will be rich some day and will be counted among our most prosperous and influential citizens, and why? For the reason which, every successful business man will give as the cause of his success, because they have early formed the habit of saving a part of their earnings.

"Do you know that there are men in this city who have picked out their coffin, selected their burial place and who, in short, have made all of the preparations for their funerals," remarked an undertaker a few days ago. "I know men who carry in their pockets, no matter where they go, instructions as to what must be done with their bodies in case of sudden death. This is common and it is also a very proper thing to do, but there are some who have even picked out their graves. Only a few days ago a middle-aged man walked into my place. He is an influential man, by the way, and after some little time he said that he had come to pick out his coffin."

"He looked the picture of health and I thought it a little strange that he should want a coffin. He told me, however, that it was all right; that he did not intend committing suicide. He then told me why it was that he wanted a coffin. It seems that he was near the Whitehall street crossing when a train bore down on him and he was saved only in the nick of time by some one pulling him out of the way. It was then that he formed the determination to make the arrangements for his funeral, which he wound up by saying was liable to occur at any time."

He made all of the arrangements, even to the smallest detail and then made out a check to me for the expenses. This check he carries in his inside pocket and the money for it is always kept on deposit in a bank. Now when this man dies I will know exactly what to do, and after the funeral I will have only to step over to the bank in order to get my money back. "This is only one case of many. Nearly all of the other undertakers have had like

experiences and I believe that it is the proper thing for a man to do if he is financially able." CARRY.

WITH THE GEORGIA SAGES.

Editor Nevins is now sequestered on account of rejected poems on the "Beautiful Snow" that came in last week.

Editor Beulah Moseley is one of the most gifted and fluent writers on the weekly press of the state, and her work on The Georgian grows brighter and better every issue. She has added to her staff Ethel Hillyer Harris, whose writings add to the sparkle of the pages of The Georgian, the only strictly woman's paper in the state.

A writer in The Dalton Argus says that the tendency of the times is to pay court only to a woman after she has reached forty. Dresses like she was sixteen, and swears that she is only twenty.

The Tifton Gazette says that there are other cities in Georgia besides Atlanta that would be the better for "native" mayors.</

LEGISLATURE
TOMORROW

General Assembly Will Hear the Investigating Committee's Report on Judges Sweat and Reese.

NO DOUBT OF ITS ACCEPTANCE

But the Question of Providing for the Expense of the Investigation Is a Stumbling Block.

MEMBERS COMING IN TODAY

Chairman Felder Will Make the Report of the Special Committee and the House Will Then Act on the Matter—Legislators Have Copies of the Committee's Report.

The adjourned session of the legislature called to hear the report of the investigating committee will meet tomorrow morning in the legislative halls at the capitol at 9 o'clock. The session will hold for one day and enough work is expected to be crowded into that day to fill several pages of the books of record.

The report which the special investigating committee will make has already been fore-shadowed, and the legislature will have nothing more to do than to formally accept this report and ratify the same.

The investigation which was brought about by the sensational charges of Senator Yancy Yancy, of Hart, against Judge Seaborn Reese and Judge J. L. Sweat, attracted wide spread attention all over Georgia and adjoining states, and the daily reports of the investigation were closely followed by every citizen of the state.

From the beginning public opinion was greatly divided as to the innocence or guilt of the two judges charged with official conduct, but as the investigation went on it became evident that the charges would fall flat and that impeachment proceedings would hardly be instituted or recommended by the investigating committee.

Chairman Thomas B. Felder, of the investigating committee, has had printed 500 copies of the report which the committee will make. One of these reports has been placed in the hands of every member of the house and senate and they will be perfectly familiar with what it contains when the body assembles in joint session tomorrow morning.

MR. FELDER WILL MAKE REPORT.

After the formality of calling the session to order is gone through with the report of the investigating committee will be presented to the house by Chairman Felder.

Whether this report will cause much discussion or not it will be hard to predict, but it is believed and asserted by those who are in a position to know that a number of the representatives may have something to say.

Another thing in connection with the report is a rumor that Senator Yancy Yancy will take the floor of the senate and make a statement regarding the charges which he made against Judges Reese and Sweat and all the circumstances leading up to the charges, while the judges themselves may ask the privilege and be permitted to thank the assembly for the report which it will be called upon to adopt.

INVESTIGATION WAS EXPENSIVE.

The investigation cost a great deal of money and as the matter now stands no provision has been made for settling with the three hundred witnesses and for other incidentals in connection with the investigation.

Chairman Felder has personally put up the money to meet the urgent expenses of the committee and in some cases the witnesses have been paid for their attendance, where they had no other way of securing the money to return to their homes. When they came to Atlanta to appear before the committee they were guaranteed that the state would refund the amount of their expenditures.

A large number of the legislators arrived in the city today. Others will come tonight and by tomorrow morning a majority of those who expect to come for the day will be on hand.

The Kimball house is headquarters for a majority of the members and the lobby begins to present a lively appearance again today.

MOTHER! There is no word so full of meaning and about which such tender and holy recollections cluster as that of "MOTHER"—she who watched over our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. Yet the life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger and all effort should be made to avoid it, so assists nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread, suffering or gloomy forebodings, to the hour when she experiences the joy of Motherhood. Its use insures safety to the lives of both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth natural and easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded to use anything but

MOTHER'S FRIEND

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having been given four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a MOTHER," says a Illinois.

HENDERSON DALL, Carmi, Illinois.

Of Druggists at \$1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers. See The Bradford-Regester Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MAXIM, MAKER
OF GUNS, DEAD

Constructed Many Weapons That Will Make War Terrible.

SOME OF HIS INVENTIONS

He Also Made Flying Machines—Was Born in This Country, but Most of His Inventions Have Been Used by the British Government.

New York, February 2.—Maxim, the great gun maker, died yesterday. His death at this time is particularly to be regretted, as it is understood that certain of his guns on which he was working were imperfect and have, it is quite true to say, been capable of the doing anything of this sort as the one whose name will ever be associated with instruments of war.

Only very recently he turned out a new and especially fine weapon. It is just as deadly, just as automatic, just as ingenious as his other guns, but this one has a special charm for Britons who fight with bullet-proof armor. It is a machine which can be carried on the back of a soldier while marching. The villainous little machine, with its revolving shotted canvas, is mounted on a tripod which, too, weighs



MAXIM, THE INVENTOR.

but twenty-five pounds. Thus, gun and mounting aggregate only fifty pounds. This is astounding when it is remembered that it can kill with one bullet, fifty or sixty men per second. It can project 600 bullets per minute, and does all the work itself, firing and reloading itself with faultless accuracy and hideous certainty. "The enormous utility of a weapon of this sort," says an English writer, "especially in such little wars as Britain is compelled to undertake on the borders of her possessions in India and Africa, is too obvious to require comment." Useful, instead, in this weapon in that kind of "wars." But is not its deadliness calculated to make Britons, as well as others, pause before using it on an army which they know to be itself equipped with the power of retaliation in kind? Proceeding from this premise, is it not reasonable to assert that Dr. Maxim has good grounds to offer himself as a candidate for the honorary secretaryship of the Universal Peace Society? There is more in this latter suggestion than may appear at first glance.

Maxim has not only made a gun. He has nearly perfected a flying machine. If his flying machine be made practicable even in a limited way, there will be no further necessity for arbitration treaties. The nations will lapse into permanent peace. Liberty will be assured. The world will be disarmed. Standing armies and navies will disappear, and the entire front of civilization will be changed. The most potent factor in the advancement of civilization has ever been scientific invention. What talkative statesmen have been unable to accomplish by a century of parleying, a single invention can do in a trice.

DIES AT THE AGE OF 103.

Pickens, S. C., February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Bill Dodgins, aged 103 years, died at his home in the northwest of Pickens county this morning.

News has reached here of the death of Laura Baker, at her home north of Pickens.

She was sixty-five years of age. She leaves three children. Her remains will be buried tomorrow at the family burying grounds.

Death of Mrs. J. H. Wingate.

Mrs. J. H. Wingate died at an early hour this morning at the residence of her husband, 313 Georgia avenue. She had been ill for some time with pneumonia but her death was not expected by her friends and relatives.

During the past few days it was thought that she was improving, but she suddenly began to sink and never rallied until the end. She was attended during her last illness by Drs. Murphy and Nobles and they were with her almost constantly, but the disease was too much for their combined efforts.

She is survived by five children. Mrs. C. R. Robinson, Mrs. W. P. Harding and Misses Allen, Irene and Fred Wingate. Mrs. Wingate was a lovely, woman of a sweet disposition. She was loved by all who knew her and her death will be mourned in many homes. Her husband is the proprietor of the Wingate Plumbing Company. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been made and will be announced later.

George Finlay Dead.

New Orleans, February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution.

George R. Finlay, head of the large drug firm of Finlay, Dicks & Co., died this morning.

In the City Criminal Court.

In the criminal court this morning Henry Gay and Clark Hightower, two very small and very black pickaninnies, were convicted of stealing from a house and sentenced to serve three months in the chain-gang.

In the same court Alex Gay, a negro, was sentenced to four months in the chain-gang for failing to support his infant child.

THEY SWIM
IN ICY WATERS

Agnes Schilling Tries Bathing at Coney Island in Midwinter.

THE BATH IS FOR A WAGER

He Dives from an Ice-Bound Schooner Into the East River—Both Claim That They Feel None the Worse on Account of Their Unusual Performance.

New York, February 2.—The World says: Miss Agnes Schilling is eighteen years old and lives at Van Pelt Manor, on the outskirts of West Brooklyn. That she is living either there or anywhere else this morning may seem a miracle to many who read the following account of the escapade in which she yesterday dived.

She is the daughter of Herman Schilling and is extremely popular with the set in which she moves, being an expert bicyclist, a good dancer and devoted to all sorts of athletic exercises.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Schilling accepted an invitation to sleigh ride with young Arthur Somers, who is a tolerably familiar figure on the Brooklyn boulevard and drives a dashing pair of horses.

The ride must have warmed the spirits of the girl, for by the time she reached Cohen's pavilion, on Surf avenue, she was feeling in a mood, as she put it, for "something real exciting."

While enjoying the lunch her escort had ordered her eyes fell upon a copy of a newspaper, in which the announcement was made that a swimmer was to be accepted a wager to take a plunge in the icy East river during the day.

With a shrug of her shoulders Miss Schilling said she didn't see anything so extraordinary in a girl taking a bath in the winter time. Mr. Somers thought differently of the proposed feat, and said it was a most daring thing to do in the present kind of weather.

SHE DID IT HERSELF.

This led to an argument, and finally the young woman, becoming excited, said she was going to outdo the New Yorker. She would not only take a plunge in the icy water, but a swimmer as well. Young Somers thought at first she was joking, but she abruptly arose from the table and, entering the hotel, asked if she could be provided with a bathing suit. Several acquaintances of hers and her escort were on the veranda at the time and endeavored to dissuade the girl, but she insisted upon being given a bathing suit, and finally the hotel manager procured one for her.

In due course of time Miss Schilling reappeared among her friends clad in a blue flannel suit and black stockings. She then led the way to the old iron pier, having protected herself against the cold by drawing on an extra pair of thick woolen stockings and wrapping herself in a heavy ulster. Once on the pier, no time was lost in preliminary shivers. Throwing off the heavy coat, Miss Schilling stepped to the edge of the pier, and, kissing her hands to her friends, jumped off.

She swam under the pier for 100 yards or so, and then started for the shore. The sea at this point is remarkably free from ice, and the only signs of fatigue shown by the young woman was when she started to climb the pier, and he thought Georgia should not be behind in this.

Governor Atkinson is active in pushing the exhibit forward. He said this morning that the state should have one of these exhibits, and he is thinking seriously of preparing a short message to the legislature that would touch upon that subject alone.

J. R. KING'S WILL IS FILED

The last will and testament of James Roswell King was filed in the ordinary's office this morning.

Mr. C. C. King is appointed the executor of his estate to act without making a bond to the courts.

All of the property and estate are left to his wife and six children. In connection with real estate and personal property a life insurance policy for \$10,000 on the life of Mr. King was also to be equally divided among his six children.

To his wife he leaves several pieces of real estate in Roswell, and the furnishings in the old homestead.

Mr. King was married to the will, but changing very little the disposition of the property.

Owing to the death of one of his children, he was in a mood that all property left to her is to go to her only son, to be held by the executor until he becomes of age.

Most prominent men in the state.

The town of Roswell was named for him. He was among its first settlers, and the leading man of the community.

He went to Roswell when it was but a cross road and through his efforts and enterprise helped to build it up to a thriving town.

The Convict Resolution.

Editor Evening Constitution.—The question of convict labor and of contracts made by the state for the use of such labor has been brought so close home as it was by the resolution introduced in council at yesterday's session by Mr. Culbertson. If the people of Georgia are in favor of removing this disgraceful blot from the fair fame of our state, now is the chance to begin. Temporarily with this matter has been the custom in the past, but there has not been time when the question was brought home with such directness, and when the real issue has been plainly stated. The adoption of this resolution will be the first step looking to the treatment of this unfortunate class of people as human beings, and will put on record the opinion of the people of Georgia touching one of the most important questions of our state. If the contractors cannot dispose of the product of their convict labor, let the state take it over and use it for the benefit of the people. Let the state take the responsibility of this class of people, and let it be known that the state is not a party to the crime of convict labor.

THINKS HE HAS HIS MAN.

Detective Daly, of New York, Will Take a Suspect Back with Him.

Cincinnati, February 2.—Detective Daly, of the New York police force, arrived last night after a long trip, having been in New York for several days.

Daly on seeing Stout said he answered the description of the fugitive.

Stout agreed to accompany the detective to New York and they will start today.

MRS. DILDA WANTS ALIMONY.

Mrs. Rosa Dilda filed a petition in the clerk's office this morning, asking that her husband, J. A. Dilda, be compelled to pay her alimony, the amount left to the discretion of the court.

It is claimed in her petition that her husband has deserted her and she never made any effort toward her support.

She has been living with her father-in-law since her marriage.

A Small Blaze.

A telephone alarm at 9:55 o'clock this morning called the fire department to 125 Rawson street. The house was occupied by Mrs. M. A. Bruce. A defective fuse caused a small blaze in the chimney, which was quickly extinguished and the damage was very light.

AFTER MANY DAYS: BEING THE
STORY OF A NEWS STORY.

Here are two interesting exhibits which tell their own story. It is only worth while to say in introduction that the last publication, printed eight days after The Constitution told the news, faithfully tracked the news story as first published in The Constitution, not even having the originality to present a single new feature:

From The Constitution of January 21. MACON, Ga., January 21.—Thomas J. Felder, of America, Ga., formerly of the firm of Felder & Hehre, real estate agents of New York, has been today in the circuit court of the United States for the western division of the southern district of Georgia, against his partner Alfred N. Hehre, the Corbin Banking Company, and several loan companies whose business has been in the hands of Felder & Hehre.

Among the loan companies concerned are the American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London, limited; the Land Mortgage Investment and Agency Company of America, limited; the American Mortgage Banking and Trust Company, limited; the American Mortgage Company, limited; and the New England Mortgage Security Company. The bill was filed for complainant by Mr. Martin Erwin, attorney.

The complainant seeks to subject to the lien of commission the amount of about \$20,000 due his share and interest of real and personal property in the state of Georgia in the hands of the local agents of Felder & Hehre, and the Corbin Banking Company, and for a dissolution of the firm of Felder & Hehre, and an accounting to the complainant by the defendants.

Earnest P. Williamson has been appointed temporary receiver of the properties concerned by Judge Emory Speer.

The complaint seeks to subject to the lien of commission the amount of about \$20,000 due his share and interest of real and personal property in the state of Georgia in the hands of the local agents of Felder & Hehre, and the Corbin Banking Company, and for a dissolution of the firm of Felder & Hehre, and an accounting to the complainant by the defendants.

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From a Broad Street Contemporary Year. MACON, February 1.—A sensational bill has been filed before Judge Emory Speer, United States district judge, by Mr. T. J. Felder, formerly of New York, and one of the late Austin Corbin's closest confidential brokers, against the Corbin Banking Company, of New York, and the various English and American loan companies which it represented. A receiver was immediately appointed and an injunction granted against the Corbin Banking Company and the loan companies. The receiver, E. P. Williamson, of Atlanta, Ga., was directed to take charge of all the assets of the Corbin Banking Company and the loan companies in this state, involving property, mortgage loans and moneys exceeding one million dollars. The injunction prohibits realization by the mortgage companies of any of their properties or moneys in the state, pending a final adjudication and the Journal's correspondent is informed that upon the appearance and answer to said bill by the defendants the jurisdiction of said order and decree of injunction will pertain to the entire United States, and in this event will tie up the Corbin Banking Company with its investments in the United States, aggregating many millions, perhaps ten millions of dollars.

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ANOTHER UPRISING

Guatemala Has Again Been Shaken by an Attempt To Overthrow the Government.

TADEO TRIBANONO IN THE LEAD

The Town of Concepcion Attacked and Citizens Killed and Houses Plundered.

THE DEFEAT AT ESQUIPULAS

The Rebel Band Get a Warm Reception at the Latter Place and Are Put to Flight—They Have Secured Much Money and Arms—Many of the Revolutionists Captured.

New York, February 2.—The Herald's special cable from Panama says:

The Herald's correspondent in Managua, Nicaragua, telegraphs that a revolution has broken out in Guatemala. Details are as yet unobtainable.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has attempted to get a report from President Barrios as to the exact nature of the crisis in Guatemala, but thus far without success.

The Guatemalan government, it is reported, has established a censorship over the cable office at San Jose. This goes far to confirm the report that an insurrection is in progress.

The Herald's correspondent in San Salvador sends word that Tadeo Tribanono, with a band of about seventy-five followers, crossed the border from San Salvador and attacked the town of Concepcion.

He killed two citizens and plundered several houses.

REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT. After securing all the money and arms that they could find the rebels marched toward Esquipulas. Their attack upon that town proved disastrous.

They met a warm reception from the garrison, composed of 100 men, who put them to flight. After a short but hot skirmish the rebels left ten dead and wounded and twelve prisoners, including six officers. The government troops engaged in a hot pursuit after the fleeing rebels.

The officers and men caught were sent under escort to the capital.

WANTS TO BREAK THE WILL

Mrs. Elvira Page's Brother Says That His Sister Was of Unsound Mind.

Athens, Ga., February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution. There will be a fight over the probate of the will of the late Mrs. Elvira Page, the caveat having been filed by her brother, Jasper Watkins, who alleges that she was of unsound mind when she made the will. Mrs. Page was over eighty years of age at the time of her death. She owned a little house and lot, but otherwise was supposed to be a pauper and was cared for by her neighbors.

A few months before her death she wrote to her daughter, a Mrs. Turner, of Madison, to come to see her and received a reply that her daughter had been dead nine years and her husband and children were in Texas.

Then the old woman decided to will her possessions to Sallie Briscoe, a little girl who had been very kind to her during her long illness, and the will to that effect was executed. After the death of Mrs. Page a little sack of gold coin amounting to \$75 was found under her pillow.

DR. HINTON BROKE HIS SHOULDER. Dr. John W. Hinton, of High Shoals, broke his shoulder Saturday afternoon eight miles beyond High Shoals, in Morgan county. He was riding on a wagon and by a sudden plunge of the horse was thrown off and struck the ground with great force.

His shoulder was badly fractured and he was compelled to come to Athens for medical attention.

There is at least \$50,000 worth of Southern Building and Loan stock held in this city. Several persons holding as much as \$2,000 each.

The windows of the old Baptist church, erected in 1858, were recently stacked up in the street to make way for the new church edifice. On each of the windows is the name, "J. Ross Crane, Atlanta, Ga." The old church was built by Mr. Crane, who was the father of the late B. R. Crane, of Atlanta, and the late J. R. Crane, of this city.

THE BIG TEMPERANCE RALLY.

Evans Lodge of Good Templars has postponed the big temperance rally until next Tuesday night, the 9th inst. At that time the rally will be held. Grand Chief Templar T. J. Sibbey, of Atlanta, and J. G. Throver, of Atlanta, will be among the speakers of the occasion. The meeting is to be held for the purpose of stirring up interest in the cause, preliminary to the session of the Grand Lodge of Georgia in this city next July.

Yesterday afternoon a young man and a young woman drove up to the Oconee Street church, paraded and requested Rev. M. H. Dillard to marry them. The young man's name was John Webb; the young woman was named Levee Randolph. The couple had come from their homes in Jackson county and secured their license here. They were married and went straightway to their homes again, and for the first time their parents were made aware of the engagement which had already terminated in marriage.

NEWSTY NOTES.

Dr. H. C. White has returned from a visit to Atlanta.

Colonel Charles W. Baldwin has been visited by the grip for several weeks. Deputy Sheriff J. A. Suddeth, of Winterville, is just out from a severe attack of the grip.

The heaters at the Clarke county jail are being thoroughly repaired.

A large number of the Athens lawyers are attending Jackson superior court.

DEFENSE GAINS A POINT.

Evidence on the Duplicate Blanks in the Fair Case Ruled Out.

San Francisco, February 2.—Judge Cook yesterday decided to rule out all testimony regarding the duplicates of the Croker & Co. notarial blanks printed for the defense in the case of Notary Conney, who is now under examination for perjury in the acknowledgment of deeds executed by the late Senator Fair in favor of Mrs. Craven.

The judge held that no connection between the defendant and the duplicate blanks has been established.

HE IS AN EX-ALABAMIAN.

New Senator from Washington Was Formerly an Alabama Politician.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Alabamaans feel a deep interest in Judge George Turner, who has just been elected United States senator from the state of Washington, as most of his life was spent in the south.

Judge Turner was born in Rolla, Miss., forty-six years ago, and entered the union army at fifteen, serving in the military telegraph corps. His older brother was colonel of a Missouri loyal regiment. Immediately after the close of the war, in 1865, he moved to this city, where he was admitted to the bar during his minority, and soon became a recognized leader in a city noted for its eminent jurists. In the important case before the supreme court of Alabama involving the municipal election of Mobile, in 1873, in which most of the leading lawyers of the state were engaged, his closing argument for the successful republican claimant attracted such universal attention that he received the nomination of his party for attorney general in the convention of 1874, by acclamation. He was presidential elector and delegate to the national convention of 1872 (in-



JUDGE GEORGE TURNER. An Alabamian Who Was Elected Senator From Washington.

structed for Morton) but was turned down on a contest. He was republican presidential elector at large in 1876, and made a thorough canvass of the state.

His health gave way, and his doctor sent him to his old home in Missouri to die of consumption; but his good mother's careful nursing so aided the change of climate that he soon returned to Alabama and, in the spring of 1877, was appointed United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

With the district attorney, he was removed for political differences with the Hayes administration, but the senate refused to concur, and he was reinstated. In 1880 he was elected by the republican state convention as chairman of the senate committee, and at the same time sent as delegate at large to the national convention, becoming chairman of the Alabama delegation, and was one of the Grant leaders in that stormy gathering of great men. Although the proceedings of the state convention were very bitter and exciting, he was unanimously made temporary and permanent chairman of the convention, and was elected chairman of the state committee and delegate to the national convention by acclamation. He presented the case of the Grant delegates whose seats were contested before the committee and the convention.

Resuming the practice of law at Montgomery, he was employed by the United States as special counsel in charge of the prosecutions for wholesale land frauds in Alabama that occupied the federal courts for some years.

Amongst other important cases, he was leading counsel for United States Marshal Strobach, who was prosecuted by Chief Special Agent Brewster Cameron and all the force and energy of the department of justice (a cause celebre) for the making of alleged fraudulent accounts, of all which Strobach was acquitted. The trials continued several weeks, new indictments being found as often as the preceding set was disposed of, and the courtroom was packed to hear Turner's arguments upon dry ground by successive conventions, and was delegate at large to the republican national convention of 1884, chairman of the delegation, and a supporter of President Arthur, who afterwards selected him his choice of the offices at his disposal, but advised him to take a judgeship of the United States court of the then territory of Washington and by a person claiming to be the prospective states. Judge Turner received an intimation that he could be reappointed under President Cleveland's first term, but he resigned and began the practice of his profession, locating at Spokane, in east Washington.

HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF

Longstreet Whips Burnside in the '60's and Again in '97.

Special to The Evening Constitution. J. H. Longstreet and F. W. Burnside coupled bells in the police station from Saturday until this morning.

The namesakes of the two great generals fought the war over again Saturday night near Battle of the Clouds. The fight was fought, but when the police appeared on the scene each man presented a sanguinary appearance.

Burnside, however, got considerably the worst of it. He looked like a freight train had run over him, and today is nursing a pair of black eyes, a long gash on his cheeks and various and sundry other bruises.

Longstreet was also somewhat disfigured, but was still in the ring.

The men are strangers in Macon and seem to be partners. They had nothing to say about the fight or themselves, and when locked in the same cell did not seem inclined to renew hostilities. Each was genteelly dressed and had some money, and each carried a gun in his pocket.

Longstreet appeared to be about 30 years of age and Burnside about 43.

The recorder assessed each \$5.

DR. MARVIN'S WILL PROBATED

Attempt to Prove the Document a Forgery Fails.

Cordele, Ga., February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution. The will of Dr. George W. Marvin was probated in common form today. This is the part of the litigation in the famous case of Francis G. Marvin against Mrs. Joseph E. Bivins, widow of Dr. Marvin.

The will was discovered last June and was probated in common form in July. The attorney for Francis Marvin, Judge John L. Hopkins, of Atlanta, and Senator W. S. Thompson, of Cordele, sought to prevent the will from being probated in solemn form. Mrs. Bivins having died, Mr. Bivins was represented by Judge Allen Fort of Americus, and Judge U. V. Whipple, of this county.

The claimant asserted that the will is a forgery, but did not succeed in throwing any doubt upon the instrument. The witnesses to the will are all living, and were put upon the stand today.

The will was admitted to probate by Ordinary Hargrove. Considerable property in Atlanta and Cordele is involved.

Plain Facts.

Wood makes a large and showy sign. For buildings and stores its very fine. Brass plates are strong, bright as day, But keep your boy shining away.

Glass beats them all, the latest fad And the very best you ever had. GRANT SIGN & MIRROR WORKS, 215 West Alabama street.

Phone 555.

SPORTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Six Rounds Between Zeigler and McKeever at Philadelphia.

BASEBALL GETTING ACTIVE

The Quaker City Club Members See Some Good Sport—No Decision Is Given—The Friends of Zeigler and McKeever Both Think Their Man Did the Better Work.

Philadelphia, February 2.—Owen Zeigler and Charley McKeever, Philadelphia's two lightweights, boxed one of the hottest six-round bouts last night that has been witnessed at the winter circus since it has been leased by the Quaker City Athletic Club.

In the first three rounds Zeigler did most of the leading, but in the last three it was given and taken between the two men.

At the finish McKeever was the stronger of the two, but Zeigler had given him all he wanted to do while the bout lasted.

There was no decision given.

NEITHER WAS SATISFIED.

Burge and Connolly, Who Fought to a Draw, Want Another Match.

London, February 2.—Dick Burge and Eddie Connolly have each written to the sporting papers expressing dissatisfaction with the outcome of their combat Thursday night before the Olympic Sporting Club, of Birmingham, which was declared a draw in the tenth round.

Both men want another "go" with each other. Burge insists that the National Sporting Club, of London, shall have the fight and says he will back himself for any amount of money.

Connolly complains that Burge fouled him at Birmingham, but does not claim that it was done intentionally.

AMERICAN SUCCESSES ABROAD.

Our Horses Take Three Valuable Prizes at St. Petersburg.

New York, February 2.—A special cable to The Herald from St. Petersburg says: In the race for the grand prize at the St. Petersburg trotting meeting yesterday, the first, second and third places were taken by American horses.

Messrs. Polovtsov and Feodosieff's Valley Queen was first; the same owners, Monett, second, and Nominie third. All three were taken by Americans.

HIS CURVES WANTED.

Korwan, Who Pitched So Well Last Season, Purchased by Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, February 2.—Manager Barnie, of the Brooklyn league team, announced yesterday that he had purchased the release of Pitcher Korwan, from the Brooklyn, New England League, team.

Korwan's home is in this city. Last season he made an excellent record in the New England league.

He is a left-handed pitcher, with wide, sweeping curves.

FRANCHISE WILL NOT BE SOLD.

Louisville Deal with Indianapolis Declared Off.

Louisville, Ky., February 2.—Vice President Dehler, of the Louisville baseball club, says that all deals for the sale of the Louisville franchise are off.

Indianapolis was to purchase the franchise and made an offer of \$50,000.

B. H. THOMPSON ARRESTED.

Prisoner Well Known in Quitman, Where He Passed Several Months.

Quitman, Ga., February 2. Special to The Evening Constitution. B. H. Thompson, a young white man well known and well thought of here, was arrested yesterday at Rochelle, Ga., under telegraphic advices from A. J. Connelly, sheriff of this county.

Thompson is charged with forgery, having forged, it is alleged, the name of M. Brice to a draft on the Savannah Naval Stores Co., of Savannah, made payable to D. J. Johnson, indorsed by Johnson to D. B. Thompson and by a person claiming to be D. B. Thompson, cashed at the Citizens' bank of Valdosta, Ga.

Thompson is also charged with forging another draft on the Union national bank of Louisville, Ky., signed R. M. Hughes & Co., payable to W. L. Kirk, and indorsed as follows: W. L. Kirk, John A. Phillips and D. J. Thompson.

This check was also cashed by the Citizens' bank of Valdosta, Ga.

B. H. Thompson, the man under arrest, is well known here. He was here in the fall of last year, and drove a very fast trotting horse. He left here to attend the races at Fitzgerald, taking his brother with him.

Sheriff Connelly leaves today, and will take Thompson to Valdosta tomorrow.

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

Like the tiger, the weather is fixing for a spring. It will have plenty of time to get ready. We don't mean a blind tiger; its spring is already sprung, and the longest, driest summer never runs it dry.—Senola Gazette.

Judge Kinney granted a charter Monday to S. C. Dunlap and his associates for the Gainesville and Chattahoochee Power Manufacturing Company. Mr. C. E. King, of Atlanta, accompanied by an engineer and electrician, was here a few days ago examining the water power at the river—Gainesville Eagle.

Profanity should not be used in the public streets. If people must use it, they should go out in the woods before indulging.—Columbus Enquirer.

A new paper for Monroe, with Mr. Lewis Patton, of Atlanta, at the helm, is the latest talk. We are informed that Colonel J. H. Parker is building a house for it near the postoffice. We have not learned the name of the new paper.—Social Circle Sentinel.

Will a gentleman smoke in the presence of ladies spit on the floor of the church, deposit sitting room, in the car, whether between the seats or in the aisle?—Cuthbert Liberal.

The clothing man has formed a trust. Too much "trust" has probably forced them to it.—American Times-Recorder.

If the lady removes her high hat, the

Carnation Cream

An Elegant Preparation For chapped hands, face and lips or any roughness or redness of the skin; removes tan and sunburn, leaving the skin soft and white; is not sticky or greasy; large bottle 18c

Liquid Herbs, NATIVE OF GEORGIA,

Composed of the following well-known indigenous roots, herbs and barks:

Prickly Ash Bark
Yellow Dock Root
Poplar Bark
May Apple Root

Wild Cherry Bark
Sampson Snake Root
Dogwood Bark
Poke Root

The Best Blood Purifier

Regulates the liver and bowels and cures all diseases arising from a disordered liver and impure blood, such as biliousness, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, kidney affections, female complaints, catarrh, fever-ague, affections of the urinary organs Price 68c

Jacobs' Pharmacy

WE CUT THE PRICE. 6 AND 8 MARIETTA ST.

man who has been going out between the acts can take the trouble of having a flask and his gloves with him when he enters the theater.—Amesbury Times-Recorder.

It has been ascertained by the state experiment bureau at Griffin that cornstalks make a most excellent food. There will now be fewer cases of starvation in the ranks of the Georgia editors. We know somebody would eventually come to our rescue, and we have started our devil out with a subscription list to erect a memorial fountain to Mr. R. J. Redding, the discoverer of the new diet. Now when the blackberry crop is short it will be in order for the country editor to himself out and gather enough cornstalks to tender his delinquent subscribers a Thanksgiving dinner.—Jackson Times.

Mr. B. B. Bean, of Boston, has just been elected president of the board of trade of that city, notes The Birmingham News, thus again exemplifying the eternal fitness of things.—Macon News.

Are Deltonians really dead to their own interests? If not, why don't they go out the meetings in regard to bringing the new railroad through Dalton? It is a vital question to every property holder. It will sap our life blood to have the road run by four miles south of us.—Dalton Argus.

Who is there that does not love a baby? The Evening Constitution's very nickname endears it to the people.—Dalton Argus.

THE DAMAGE CONSIDERABLE.

Dynamite Outrage in Hollidaysville Now Believed To Be the Work of Revenger Depositors.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., February 2.—The explosion which was exclusively intended to wreck the building occupied by Garner, Morris & Co., the bankers, while not doing all that the perpetrators of the deed expected, caused very considerable damage. The bank door was torn from its fastenings and hurled to the rear of the room, the flooring was partially destroyed, bricks unloosed and other damage done.

No damage was done to the vault. The glass in all the stores and residences on the square were completely shattered.

The building that sustained the greatest damage were the First National bank, Frank Glessner's general store and the residences of Charles Vokel, Major S. S. Barr and Dr. R. H. Lee.

H. M. Hempsy and Edward Nicodemus, who roomed next door to the bank, were shaken out of their beds by the force of the explosion.

The crime was committed by tearing out the framework about the bank door and inserting dynamite.

There is no clew to the perpetrators. It is believed that the crime is due to the revengeful conduct of depositors.

Last September the bank failed and the statement of its condition, made a few weeks ago, indicates an insolvent condition for many years.

Its assets were only sufficient to pay between 15 and 20 cents on the dollar.

ANTIDOTE FOR THE PLAGUE.

Prisoners Experimented on by Professor Haffkine in Bombay.

Bombay, December 2.—Professor Haffkine, who has proved the efficiency of attenuated plague virus as an antidote for the disease which has ravished this city for some time, today inoculated 150 prisoners in the jail here.

How He Got There. Rockaby, baby. On the tree-top. Kansas must gather Her cyclone crop.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

NO. ARRIVE FROM	NO. DEPART TO
112 Jacksonville, 4:30 am	113 Chattanooga, 4:45 am
114 Washington, 5:10 am	115 Columbus Ga, 5:20 am
116 Chattanooga, 5:30 am	117 Greenville, 5:40 am
118 Tallahassee, 5:55 am	119 Brunswick, 6:10 am
120 Corvallis, 6:20 am	121 Richmond, 6:30 am
122 Fort Valley, 6:40 am	123 Chattanooga, 6:50 am
124 Columbus, 6:55 am	125 Washington, 7:00 am
126 Macon, 7:10 am	127 Jacksonville, 7:20 am
128 Birmingham, 7:30 am	129 Macon, 7:40 am
130 Washington, 7:50 am	131 Fort Valley, 8:00 am
132 Brunswick, 8:10 am	133 Birmingham, 8:20 am
134 Brunswick, 8:30 am	135 Columbus, 8:40 am
136 Richmond, 8:50 am	137 Corvallis, 9:00 am
138 Tallahassee, 9:10 am	139 Jacksonville, 9:20 am
140 Jacksonville, 9:30 am	141 Washington, 9:40 am

Central of Georgia Railway.

NO. ARRIVE FROM	NO. DEPART TO
101 Savannah, 4:40 am	102 Savannah, 4:45 am
103 Savannah, 5:00 am	104 Savannah, 5:05 am
105 Savannah, 5:20 am	106 Savannah, 5:25 am
107 Savannah, 5:40 am	108 Savannah, 5:45 am
109 Savannah, 6:00 am	110 Savannah, 6:05 am
111 Savannah, 6:20 am	112 Savannah, 6:25 am
113 Savannah, 6:40 am	114 Savannah, 6:45 am
115 Savannah, 7:00 am	116 Savannah, 7:05 am
117 Savannah, 7:20 am	118 Savannah, 7:25 am
119 Savannah, 7:40 am	120 Savannah, 7:45 am
121 Savannah, 8:00 am	122 Savannah, 8:05 am
123 Savannah, 8:20 am	124 Savannah, 8:25 am
125 Savannah, 8:40 am	126 Savannah, 8:45 am
127 Savannah, 9:00 am	128 Savannah, 9:05 am
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133 Savannah, 10:00 am	134 Savannah, 10:05 am
135 Savannah, 10:20 am	136 Savannah, 10:25 am
137 Savannah, 10:40 am	138 Savannah, 10:45 am
139 Savannah, 11:00 am	140 Savannah, 11:05 am
141 Savannah, 11:20 am	142 Savannah, 11:25 am
143 Savannah, 11:40 am	144 Savannah, 11:45 am
145 Savannah, 12:00 pm	146 Savannah, 12:05 pm
147 Savannah, 12:20 pm	148 Savannah, 12:25 pm
149 Savannah, 12:40 pm	150 Savannah, 12:45 pm
151 Savannah, 1:00 pm	152 Savannah, 1:05 pm
153 Savannah, 1:20 pm	154 Savannah, 1:25 pm
155 Savannah, 1:40 pm	156 Savannah, 1:45 pm
157 Savannah, 2:00 pm	158 Savannah, 2:05 pm
159 Savannah, 2:20 pm	160 Savannah, 2:25 pm
161 Savannah, 2:40 pm	162 Savannah, 2:45 pm
163 Savannah, 3:00 pm	164 Savannah, 3:05 pm
165 Savannah, 3:20 pm	166 Savannah, 3:25 pm
167 Savannah, 3:40 pm	168 Savannah, 3:45 pm
169 Savannah, 4:00 pm	170 Savannah, 4:05 pm
171 Savannah, 4:20 pm	172 Savannah, 4:25 pm
173 Savannah, 4:40 pm	174 Savannah, 4:45 pm
175 Savannah, 5:00 pm	176 Savannah, 5:05 pm
177 Savannah, 5:20 pm	178 Savannah, 5:25 pm
179 Savannah, 5:40 pm	180 Savannah, 5:45 pm
181 Savannah, 6:00 pm	182 Savannah, 6:05 pm
183 Savannah, 6:20 pm	184 Savannah, 6:25 pm
185 Savannah, 6:40 pm	186 Savannah, 6:45 pm
1	

15 EDGEWOOD AVENUE.

A RECOVERY IN WHEAT

Market Active, Closing With a Gain of Over a Cent.

PROVISIONS A LITTLE OFF

Cotton Still Dull with Downward Tendency—Stocks Active at Lower Prices.

The Liverpool Market.
Liverpool, February 2.—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot with prices in buyers' favor; middling upland 15-16; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,800; speculation and export 500; receipts 30,000; American 35,100.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open	High	Low	Close
February	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
March	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
April	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
May	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
June	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
July	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
August	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
September	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
October	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
November	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17
December	15-16	16-17	15-16	16-17

The following is a statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	1897	1896	1895	1894
Receipts	296,441	250,000	250,000	250,000
Shipments	213,886	213,886	213,886	213,886
Stock	213,886	213,886	213,886	213,886
Total	296,441	250,000	250,000	250,000

Cotton.

Spot cotton in Liverpool opened unchanged at 15-16; sales 8,000 bales.

Arrivals opened 1/2 to 1 points off.

As Liverpool was less encouraging, both as to sales and question for futures, New York opened at a decline of 1/2 to 2 points and slowly declined 4 points. March opened at 7.05, the highest up to 12 o'clock, declining to 7.01 and advancing to 7.03. May opened at 7.10, declined to 7.14 and rallied to 7.14.

The following are the receipts at the ports today compared with the same day last year:

	1897	1896
Galveston	2,746	1,892
New Orleans	3,445	1,235
Mobile	850	1,235
Savannah	4,703	2,580
Charleston	305	1,235
Norfolk	1,284	2,445
Boston	973	1,235
Houston	5,583	1,235
Memphis	367	1,235

NEW YORK COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Today's Close	High	Low
March	7.05	7.08	7.02
April	7.10	7.13	7.07
May	7.15	7.18	7.12
June	7.20	7.23	7.17
July	7.25	7.28	7.22
August	7.30	7.33	7.27
September	7.35	7.38	7.32
October	7.40	7.43	7.37
November	7.45	7.48	7.42
December	7.50	7.53	7.47

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of all sorts, turned sellers when it became definitely known what was the cause of the recent advance. During the first half hour the stock seemed to enjoy very little support, but subsequently fairly good buying made its appearance around 27 1/2. A news agency estimates that the net earnings for the fiscal year will be about \$6,500,000, which will be \$200,000 more than fixed charges. The estimate is, however, based on last year's earnings, which were very unsatisfactory.

The brokers who sold Edison yesterday bought it today. Outside buyers probably accomplished their purpose in making low quotations, and are now anxious to buy back the stock which they lost in so doing.

The break in Northern Pacific seconds affected the general market. Transactions, however, are very light and the selling is not by any means important.

The short interest in Burlington and Quincy was reduced yesterday considerably, a great deal of borrowing stock being returned in the loan crowd.

Chicago.

Trade in wheat very light. St. Louis and Kansas City are quiet. The French government has issued a bullish crop report on wheat.

Cargoes off coast quiet but steady. On passage, 27,716. Last year—receipts, 43,175; shipments, 136,778. Four ports last year—Receipts, 123,300; shipments, 123,703.

A cable says that prospects of French crop wheat are bright. The country market is unsettled with wider fluctuations. Holders more disposed to meet a buyer's view.

The following is the range of leading quotations in Chicago today:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
May	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
September	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Corn	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
May	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
September	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Oats	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
May	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
September	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Rye	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
May	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
September	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Barley	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
May	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
September	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2

THE COMBINATION PROBABLE.

President Egan, of the Fay-Egan Co., Will Not Deny the Report.

Cincinnati, February 2.—A large syndicate of English and American capitalists is effecting a combine of the wood-working machinery manufacturers of the United States. It is said that twenty of the largest manufacturers of the country have agreed to join and have given options on their plants to the syndicate.

The object is to reduce expenses, it is claimed.

The Fay-Egan Company, of Cincinnati, is the largest woodworking machinery manufacturing concern in the world. President Egan was asked:

"Is it true that there is a project on foot to consolidate the woodworking machinery makers of the country?"

"I believe so," was his reply.

"Has the Fay-Egan Company given that syndicate an option on its plants?"

"Something of that kind has taken place," was the reply.

MINING CLAIMS BOUGHT.

Reorganization Committee Secure the Butte Property.

Butte, Mont., February 2.—E. Rollins Morse, chairman of the reorganization committee of the Butte and Boston Mining Company, yesterday purchased all of the fifty-three mining claims of the company, together with mills, smelters, water rights, etc., at the receiver's sale, for a cash bid of \$1,050,000, and assuming all the liens and claims against the company, aggregating about \$2,300,000.

There were no other bidders and the United States court will tomorrow be asked to confirm the sale.

If this is done the reorganization of the company will be completed within a week and the properties soon put in operation again.

ALL FEEL THE REDUCTION.

Chicago, February 2.—Twenty-five hundred men, employees of the Illinois Steel Company in south Chicago, accepted the sweeping reduction in wages yesterday.

Not a man from president down was exempt from reduction.

Five, 10 and 15 per cent was taken from each day's pay, there was nothing more serious than grumbling and dark looks.

The cut did not affect the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The announcement of the cut was not all bad news, however, for along with it the company expressed its intention of soon taking back the thousand men it made idle a month ago.

These men have been suffering the keenest poverty.

In fact, many of them with their families have been supported by the charity workers of south Chicago.

By them the message from the company was hailed with joy.

GARY BOOM BOOMING.

The Maryland Man Expects the Indorsement of Both Mark Hanna and Senator Sherman.

Baltimore, February 2.—The retirement of Judge Nathan Goff from the field as a candidate for cabinet honors has revived interest in the claims of Maryland and a strong pressure is being brought upon Major McKinley to recognize the south by appointing Mr. James A. Gary to a cabinet place.

Senator-elect Wellington has gone to Canton in regard to the appointment, backed by the party organization of the state.

It is reported, among Mr. Gary's friends, that Senator John Sherman will join the president-elect to give Mr. Gary a seat in the cabinet and that Chairman Hanna will join in the request.

Wise.

From The Indianapolis News.

"I wish I had the apple, and when I was a boy, I didn't have to pay my bond."

Paine-Murray Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

South York Street, Glasgow Building.

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margin.

A sharp break in Northern Pacific preferred was the feature of the opening. All traders and commission houses with speculative customers who have been inclined to buy Northern Pacific on verge